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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVII. ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, MAY 4 1885. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A CLOUD OF SMOKE,

AND THE BODIES OF FOUR PEOPLE SHOOT THROUGH AIR.

A Frightful Boiler Explosion in Galveston—A Boiler Under the Tremont House Explodes, and Pierces the Roof—A List of the Killed and Wounded—Etc.

GALVESTON, Texas, May 3.—[Special.]—At 7:40 this morning a small group of men, who were standing on the south side of Church street, between Tremont and Twenty-fourth, opposite the boiler house of the Tremont hotel, were surprised to see the building suddenly expand into a cloud of smoke, fire, dust and debris, from which shot the bodies of men and missles of every description, all accompanied by a hissing, rumbling sound that was immediately followed by a terrible deafening crash, while the main building tottered, and the glass broke in the buildings for some distance around.

THE DEATHLY PROJECTILE.

From the rear shot out one of the large boilers, which struck the top of the servants' quarters, crushing in several rooms, and passing on up the alley, across Twenty-fourth street, crushed in the top of a building occupied by Rose Montgomery, colored, and then tore through a colored house of prostitution on the alley, kept by Julia Winters. There were a number of persons in this house, but none were seriously injured, except Clara Miller and "Yank" Morris Sullivan, both white. The boiler here seems to have spent its force, and did no damage to the next building against which this lodged.

A MAN'S HEAD IN AIR.

A man's head was blown through the front part of a harness shop on Twenty-fifth, between Church and postoffice, kept by Sam Johnson. At the hotel, the laundry room, which is in the main building, just in front of the boiler-room was badly demolished. The latter was totally demolished. The windows in all parts of the building are broken. All the cracks in the brick wall reaching from the ground to the fifth story, tell of the terrible force that rent them. The northwest wing of the building is in an unsafe condition, and a cordon of police have been placed on the ground to keep back the crowd

THE LIST OF THE KILLED.

The following are killed:

JOHN CROSS, the engineer.
LAWRENCE CARR, fireman.
CLARA MILLER.
AN UNKNOWN MAN.

The following parties were injured and were taken to the hospital.

ROBERT WALDON, colored waiter, arm broken and scalp wound.
MRS BURNES, white, arm broken.
JOHN AXTAN, bell boy, collar bone broken and scalp wound.
MORRIS SULLIVAN, newsboy, badly bruised.

THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

The explosion appears to have been caused by lack of water in the boiler, which was a new one and could hardly haye been defective. The work of removing the bodies is still going on. The bell boy, who was known to have been in that part of the building, has been found and taken to the hospital. The engineer and fireman were killed in the boiler room. The former was found within ten feet of where the boiler formerly stood, but the latter was blown to pieces, his body passing over the five-story wing of the building and lighting on the tin roof of the pump house, through which it fell in a terribty mutilated condition, while his legs were blown in another direction. The colored man, Jones, was a scrubber at the hotel, and was in that part of the servants' quarters that was torn down by the boiler. He was knocked across Twenty-fourth street and terribly mutilated. The engineer, John Cross, leaves a wife. Lawrence Carr leaves a wife and two children. A number of other employes of the hotel are injured, but not seriously.

THE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Considerable damage was done to personal property by the falling brick and other debris and pieces of the boiler carried several squares. There was a considerable panic among the guests, many rushing through the halls and corridors of the hotel in undress, screaming in the greatest excitement. The damage to the hotel building is estimated at $10,000, the laundry and kitchen departments sustaining serious damages. The hotel is considered one of the finest in the state, and is one of the three magnificent hotels managed by Mr. George McGinly, formerly of the Kimball house.

THE SCENE PRESENTED.

As a guest of the hotel, and an eye witness to the terrible disaster, THE CONSTITUTION'S correspondent has never before seen so great a calamity. The scene is one that beggars description. As the debris was cleared away and friends and relations seeking loved ones supposed to be buried beneath with their most rending cries, made the situation as appalling as the developments were sickening to behold.

The coroner's jury was summoned, and after viewing the remains, adjourned until to-morrow.

Various theories are afloat concerning the cause of the accident. Those who have examined the wreck generally, agree that the boiler was defective, its tubes were not sufficiently lapped over and welded. The hotel is owned by Colonel W. E. Hughes, of Dallas, Texas.

THE NEW YORK ROAST.

The Story From the Burning Block Grows More Frightful.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Eight persons are known to have perished in the fire which occurred last night in the double brick tenement, No. 672 First avenue. They were Joseph Humphrey, aged 35; Henry Humphrey, aged four months; Miss Elizabeth Hurley, aged 25; Mrs. Christina Koerner, aged 48; Mrs. Mina Krithzmar, aged 32; Richard Krithzmar, aged 11; Wm. Hurley; Mary ——, aged 45; a sister of Mrs. Humphrey. With the exception of Wm. Hurley, who died this morning at the Presbyterian hospital, all were taken out of the building dead. Besides the killed there were fourteen persons injured.

At the time of the fire there were eight families in the house, with a total of thirty-six souls. In the north building Herman Lempthue occupied the second floor with his wife and one child. George Hurley occupied the third floor with his wife and four children. Joseph Humphreys lived on the fourth floor with his wife, infant son and sister-in-law, and Jacob Koerner occupied the top floor with his wife and six children. All these have been accounted for except Sophie Koerner, aged 14, who is missing.

The police had the premises carefully searched this morning, but no trace of the girl could be found. The ground or first floor was occupied by Humphreys as an oyster saloon. In the south building, Jacob Burge, who used the first floor as a beer saloon, usde the second floor as living apartments with his wife. The third floor was occupied by Philip Limbacher, his wife and child, the fourth floor by Max Krithzmar, wife and three children, and the top floor by Hermann Roehich, his wife and three children. Mr. Roehich was the only tenant of the building that escaped without loss. Immediately, when the fire was discovered, he closed his doors and windows to keep out the smoke. He then took his wife and three children to the front window, and passed them one by one down the ladders erected by the firemen. In an interview this morning Roehich said: "The fire cut off all egress to by the stairs and fire escapes. The wood floorings of the latter and the boxes and washtubs stored there on, burned like tender and made the iron work of the fire escapes so hot it was impossible to get down. If people had only shut their doors and gone to the top of the building none would have been killed. I saw Mrs. Humpheys in the hospital this morning, and she said Humphreys set the place on fire."

Theodore Koerner, a young man aged twenty-one, said he had stepped from the sill of the kitchen window of his apartments to that at one of Roehich's windows, and then climbed into his rooms, and followed the Roehichs down the ladder.

Mrs. Burge was about going to bed when the fire broke out, and finding the stairway in a blaze, she got out of her front window, and crossed on a sign torn from the coal and wood yard next door, and put up by the firemen, to a place of safety.

Philip Limbacher, who is a painter, was awakened by the smoke. He roused his wife and four children, dropped them from the third story window into the arms of persons below. Mike Allen, of No. 210 East 38th street, caught two of them and took them to his home, where the frantic father found them about an hour later. Officer Thomas Flaherty, who rescued three of the Koerner family, caught the third child of Limbacher and rendered other efficient service. Pauline Koerner, aged 18, jumped from the window on the top floor and broke her leg.

The direct cause of the fatalities is attributed to the tardy arrival of the hook and ladder companies and the panic of the tenants, and an examination this morning bears out Roerhich's news concerning the chances of escape by the roof. Had the frightened tenants run upstairs to the roof, they could have remained there in comparative safety. The fire did not get beyond the fourth floor, except in the hallways, where the doors and wainscottings were blacked and charred. The total pecuniary loss is estimated at $3,500, most of which is to the building, and covered by insurance.

Coroner Martin to-day viewed the bodies at the morgue and granted a permit for their removal. He will empanel a jury to view the building, and will hold an inquest some time during the week. The police think the fire was due to carelessness on Humphrey's part, who often closed his saloon and left a very hot fire in his range.

AN INCENDIARY'S TORCH.

An Illinois Town Swept Away by the Flames.

KANKAKEE, Ills., May 3.—At 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in Mrs. Hillbern's millinery shop at Caberry, a village of eight hundred population, and soon destroyed the entire business part of the place, consisting of frame buildings occupied as stores on the first floors, and residences on the second, including twenty-four business houses and fourteen residences were burned to the ground. The losses as far as ascertainable aggregate $60,000 insurance $13,500. Several guests at the Commercial hotel had narrow escapes, losing everything but their night clothes. Every business house in the village was swept away. The postoffice was a total loss. The value of the contents is unknown. The people of Caberry are housing and feeding the fourteen families rendered homeless and unable to pay for lodgings. No lives were lost and no one was injured. The fire is believed to have been of incendiary origin.

FOUR FEET OF HAILSTONES.

A Remarkable Storm Which Passed Through Virginia.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 3.—The hail storm which passed over this section Friday afternoon, prevailed in many other localities, and extended into North Carolina. All the growing cotton, corn and vegetables were destroyed, and the farmers will be compelled to plant again.

The hail fell to the depth of twelve inches, and a whirlwind prevailed along the center of the storm, blowing down barns, fences and sheds. In some places in Surry county, this state, hail fell to the depth of eighteen inches, and in some spots was drifted at the depth of four feet.

A Clergyman Accused of Bigamy.

ASHTABULA, O., May 3.—Rev. Levi Boyer, D. D., of the Episcopal mission at Ashtabula harbor, disappeared from there yesterday, after having been "silenced" some weeks since by Bishop Bedell, in the face of a charge of bigamy. Dr. Boyer came to Ashtabula with his family some time since and did well until a few weeks ago, when his frequent meetings with Little Stewart, a strange woman, excited suspicion. An investigation followed. Dr. Boyer was suspended from his charge and his wife and child departed. Miss Stewart says that Dr. Boyer married her in the south years ago and deserted her. Dr. Boyer says the woman was merely his friend.

One Hundred Gamblers in Procession.

ST. LOUIS, May 3.—Since the suppression of gambling in this city the fraternity of the green cloth have been making their headquarters in East St. Louis, on the Illinois side of the river. By order of Mayor Joyce, the recently elected mayor of East St. Louis, a war was opened on the gamblers, and nearly one hundred were arrested and marched in procession to the police station. The population turned out en masse to see the parade. Vigorous measures will be continued to suppress the gambling fraternity.

A Negro Filled With Shot.

WAVERLY, Tenn., May 3.—Late last night a party of disguised men visited the house of Conley Johnson, colored, in Big Bottom near Ebenezer church, and ordered him to open his door. He refused. The door was broken down and several shots fired into the house. Johnson leaped from the back window and started to run away, when fifteen or twenty shots were fired at him. When his body was found this morning it was filled with shot and bullet holes through his head. The affair is supposed to have been caused by a difficulty two weeks ago between the negro and a white man at a log rolling.

A Brewery Caves In.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—Wainwright's brewery, on Thirty-sixth street, caved in about three o'clock this morning. The noise aroused the citizens residing in the vicinity, and for a time the excitement was very great. Rumors of loss of life circulated freely, but were without foundation. The immense weight of beer probably caused the supports of the floor to give way, and the building collapsed. The falling in of the walls crushed the beer barrels and torrents of the fluid ran down the street and completely flooded the cellars. The loss is estimated at over $100,000.

Pinned to the Floor of a Ballroom.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—Mrs Lizzie Bird, while tripping about in a ballroom in a thin pair of slippers, stepped upon a large nail which protruded from a plank. The nail passed through her foot, pinning her fast to the board. The combined strength of three men was required to release her, two men holding tho board down while the third pulled her foot off the nail. The wound is exceedingly painful and lockjaw is feared.

Fire at Billings.

BILLINGS, MONT., May 3.—Fire last night destroyed the First National bank and other property, including the consolidated newspaper outfit of Alexander Devines. Loss placed at $40,000.

THE MOBILE DRILL.

THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIERY ON DRESS PARADE.

Carolina, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama in Friendly Contest for the Championship—Notes of the Day.

MOBILE, Ala., May 3.—[Special.]—This was a gala day in Mobile, the arrival of the military occupying the time from day light until dark. Five companies were already on the ground. Company C, of the Third Iowa regiment, and the Taylorville, Illinois Guards came at 5 a. m. Early in the afternoon the Houston Light Guards, of Texas; Battery B, Washington Artillery, and battery B. Louisiana field artillery, of New Orleans, arrived, accompanied by many civilians. At two o'clock the Louisville and Nashville railroad brought in the Savannah, Georgia, Cadets; the Montgomery, Alabama, Grays; the Montgomery True Blues, and the Richland Rifles, of Columbia, South Carolina. At three o'clock the decorated train from Dubuque, Iowa, came in, bringing the commanding general, C. S. Bentley, the Janesville, Wisconsin, Guards, the Chicago Zouaves, company B, Second Illinois regiment, and several bands, including the Iowa State University band, the Dubuque drum corps, the First Iowa regiment band, the decorated drum corps and the Sixth Iowa regiment band, one hundred and ten pieces, under the leadership of Professors McCosh and Binnz.

THE RECEPTION OF THE NORTHERN MEN.

The whole city turned out to do honor to the visiting military this afternoon. The decorations in honor of the event surpass anything of the kind ever seen here. A triumphal arch spanned the intersection of the principal streets, while mottoes of welcome were to be seen. It would be easier to say what houses were not decorated than to give a list of those decorated. The American flag was prominent everywhere, and the people seemed determined to give a national character to their welcome of the troops from the north. Several southern companies came in by train just before the arrival of the Bentley decorated train, but they waived the ceremony of reception in order to assist the local military in doing honor to the men of Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin. The Savannah Cadets, the Montgomery Grays and the Columbia, S. C., company drew up in line. The cannons boomed and the vast crowd of people shouted a welcome which could be heard for blocks. General Bentley was the mark of especial favor, although closely rivaled by the magnificent corps of musicians and by the novelty of the parade drill put up by the Chicago Zouaves. The latter were cheered all along the route, and a popular vote would give them a premium at once.

THE MEN IN CAMP.

After a short parade the troops went down to camp, and by night were comfortably quartered. The attendance during the evening was three thousand, although there was no display other than a very creditable company drill on part of the Muscatine, Iowa, Rifles. The arrangements appear to be perfect, especially for the transportation of spectators.

THE ORDER FOR THE WEEK.

To-morrow the competing companies will draw for places, and the contests will begin on Tuesday, with the Marvin infantry company competition.

On Wednesday there will be the zouave and artillery competitions, and on Thursday the first prize infantry competition and zouave contests.

On Friday the zouave and first prize infantry competitions will be concluded, and on Saturday the individual contest will occur.

Governor Sherman, of Iowa, who was expected to-day, was unexpectedly detained at home. The governor of Alabama and staff arrive in the morning, as do the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis, and the Louisiana Legion, besides other campanies.

ON THE DRILL GROUNDS.

At Arlington is laid out the most attractive drill ground and encampment ever seen, so old soldiers say. The number of tents has had to be increased, and there are now nearly 450 glittering in the bright sunlight and awaiting their occupants. The camp is situated to the southwest of the drill grounds, retired from the public gaze. Then comes the stands for the spectators, the drill ground itself, flanked by the carriage park; next the restaurants and houses for public comfort; next the artillery camp and park and the headquarters of General C. S. Bentley, commanding. The latter two are in the beautiful oak grove which faces the lake and are most agreeably situated. The arrangement is pronounced capiial in general and perfect in detail. In fact, the utmost attention has been paid by the several committees to the fixing of everything which will add in the slightest degree to the comfort and pleasure of the visitors. Much money has been spent, but none foolishly, and the result is satisfactory in the highest degree to the stockholders of the association. The favorite way of reaching the grounds will be by the Louisville and Nashville half-hourly trains. All the routes have been mentioned in these letters, but a new one is now announced, the steamboat route, via river and bay. A large side-wheeled steamer has been chartered to run between the city wharves and the camp, and visitors will have by this means a splendid, breezy trip around the old fortifications, and will at the same time enjoy a fine view of the beautiful Mobile bay. This route will rival that pursued by the quickly moving railway train.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REGIMENT.

Miss Georgia E. Ketchum, of this city, has been selected sponsor by the Lomax Rifles. Miss Hattie C. Hall by the Muscatine Guards. It is interesting to note that this Iowa company has taken for its colors the "blue and the gray." The name of the company has also been changed during the last few days from "Guards" to "Rifles," in compliment to the famous Mobile company. Miss Ettie A. Byrnes, of this city, has been chosen sponsor by the Austin, Texes, Grays: Miss May Abernathy, also of this city, is to wear the colors of the Selma Guards.

BATTALION ORGANIZATION.

The military committee is now busy forming the companies into regiments. Two have been formed, and the three others will be quickly announced.

First Regiment—1, Chickasaw Guards; 6, Lomax Rifles; 4, Houston Light Guards; 9, Mobile Rifles; 3, Monmouth Guards; 8, Montgomery Grays; 5, Montgomery Blues; 10 Selma Guards; 7, Jamesville Guards, and 2, Racine Guards.

Second Regiment—1, Muscatine Rifles; 6, Gate City Guard; 4, Co. C Second Wisconsin; 9, Pelham Guards; 3, Austin Grays; 8, Pettus Rifles; 5, Taylorville Guards; 10, Escambia Rifles; 7, Co. F First Kentucky, and 2, Paris Light Infantry.

The artillery companies will be organized separately.

At 8 o'clock a special train brought in the Chickasaw Guards and the Louisville Legion, with about 500 civilians as escorts.

The Troops Called Out in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 3.—Sheriff Hanebel, of Cook county, telegraped the governor tonight that he was unable to control the strikers at Lemont, and asked for more troops. The governor replied that if the occasion required the adjutant general might call out three additional companies, and place them at his disposal. Trouble is feared at Lemont. Governor Oglesby left for Elkhart, Illinois, this evening.

EUSTIS CRITICISED.

The Louisiana Senator a Little Too Hasty.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Senator Eustis is sharply criticized by all the prominent democrats here, and finds no sympathizing souls, except among that little band of growlers who linger forever in the barrooms and sneer at the administration, whether republican or democratic. Senator Ransom says the administration is doing well; that its caution is commendable, and that it will eventually be everywhere commended. He thinks the appointment of Kelley and Morgan were mistakes but that the administration cannot be expected to be infallible.

Senator Morgan says: "I have no right to criticize Mr. Eustis's action, but it certainly shows a bad spirit as well as bad taste. If the interview is correct, I think Mr. Eustis is a very candid man. He could oppose the president's nominations in the senate, but I think he is too big a man for anything like that. No matter what his opposition to the president might be, he would hardly oppose himself to an individual whom the president had selected for office merely for a personal grievance. A republican would not do that. I have known Mr. Eustis for a long time, and he has always been an able and a successful man, and I hardly think he will attempt to turn things upside down. I have perfect confidence in the new president, and believe his policy is approved by the people of the south."

Senator Crockrell says that "he who expects the offices of the government to be changed in a year is foolish." While he would be glad to see more celerity of action in removals, he says that the warp and woof of the government is republican, and that it uses its intrenched power to resist the democrats. Of the president he says: "He is a good and strong man; I am constantly astonished in my contact with him by his wide and intimate knowledge of every subject with which he has any possibility of dealing. I venture the assertion that he knows more of the workings of the department and of the whole system and machinery of our government at this moment, when not two months since his inauguration have elapsed, than any other president knew in a year thereafter. When I called on him, in company with Mr. Broadhead, for the purpose of having the latter sent to France in official connection with the French spoliation claim, I took a copy of the law relating to the subject. I found that the president had in his head a perfect digest of the law and of everything pertaining to the claim. On another occasion I went to see him about an unimportant position in the treasury department, the incumbent of which I had good reason to believe deserved removal. The case was no sooner alluded to than it was evident that the president was familiar with it throughout. In conclusion, I tell you that, in my judgment, the administration is bound to go slowly."

Senator Call says: "I do not think that the president merits this criticism." Senator Vance says: "Of course I do not share in any degree the sentiments imputed to Senator Eustis." Representative Cobb, of Indiana, says that Senator Eustis did not express the sentiments of the democratic party. Representatives Morrison, Holman, and others all range themselves with the administration, and against Eustis.

THE DAY WITH GRANT.

The Doctors Refuse to be too Closely Interviewed About the Cancer.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Doctors Douglas, Shrady and Sands met in consultation at the house of General Grant this afternoon. As Drs. Shrady and Douglas were leaving the house they were questioned and said:

"Saturday night, with one exception, was the best with the general since the recovery began. The general slept well all night. The cancerous lump at the base of the tongue at present was not progressing. The ulcerated portions of the throat, though not by any means healed, were clean, and the general's physical conditions are improved. The glandular swelling that had increased Saturday afternoon had almost disappeared during Sunday by reason of rest."

When pressed to say if the cancerous lump had improved, the doctors declined to say further than the above.

Secretary Bayard in Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 3.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state, arrived here from Washington this morning.

West Virginia's New Capital.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 3.—The towboat Belle Prince, with the archives of the state, and the Chesapeake, with the state officers on board, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening from Wheeling. This city is to be now the permanent capital of the state. No demonstration was made, but the banks of the river were lined with people to witness the arrival of the boats.

Maine Adventists Return to the Plough.

BANGOR, May 3.—A visit to Corinna failed to discover Adventist Nickerson or any white robes. Those farmers who suspended work have resumed, while unbelievers are hilarious and sarcastic. It is announced that one of the faithful in Hampden shut his eyes and jumped off his barn roof, expecting to light in heaven, but he needs a doctor. Nickerson is in Orrington drumming up recruits for the final day, which he says is to come this year some time, with no postponement.

BURCRARD'S FAREWELL.

He Preaches on the Fatal Effects of a Single Sin.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Rev. Dr. L. D. Burchard this morning preached his farewell sermon as pastor of Murray Hill Presbyterian church. The subject of his discourse was the doctrine of universal sinfulness and justification by faith. Man, he said, was condemned for one fault, and no future work of superrogation could atone for past transgressions. At the close of his sermon Dr. Burchard reviewed his whole ministerial career from 1839, when he came to New York from the seminary in Danville, Ky., and took charge of Houston street Presbyterian church, where he remained pastor for forty consecutive years. Murray Hill church grew out of that organization, but did not prosper as the old church, owing to hard times. Dr. Burchard said the church now needed a younger and lighter pastor, who could climb any number of stairs and do missionary work. The trustees of the church passed resolutions a few nights ago stating that the only cause for Dr. Burchard's departure was his age.

A Big Catholic Demonstration.

PITTSBURG, May 3.—The Catholic college of the Holy Ghost was dedicated here to-day with appropriate ceremonies, 30,000 attending the services and 7,000 participated in the parade.

Dead Instead of Wedded.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., May 3.—Alexander Gould, a well known resident of this city, and for many years in the employ of Brewster Bros, died yesterday from pneumonia. He was engaged to be married to a young lady residing at East Hampton, L. I., and she only arrived at his bedside a few hours before his death. The parting scene was deeply affecting.

Tom Thumb's Ghostly Influence.

BRIDGEPORT, May 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Berloiz, living on North avenue, have a little boy-baby born with four thumbs. Two thumbs are in their proper places and the other two are growing beautifully in close proximity to the little fingers. An interesting peculiarity of the case is that the family live in one half of General Tom Thumb's residence.

NO WAR PROBABLE.

THE CZARINA EXERCISING HER POWERS FOR PEACE.

Russia Asks for Another Parley, and Admits the Principle of Arbitration—The English Cabinet to Meet and Discuss the Matter—Other Old World Notes.

LONDON, May 3.—The cabinet council Saturday had under consideration the dispatch received from Sir Edward Thornton, British minister to Russia, stating that M. DeGiers, Russian minister of foreign affairs, asked for time in which to discuss and interpret the agreement of March 17th, before deciding whether arbitration was required to settle the pending difficulties or not. As a result of the cabinet discussion, Earl Granville intimated his willingness to defer the laying of the dispute before a third power for settlement provided M. DeGiers admitted the principle of arbitration. Further communication from Sir Edward Thornton, was received at the foreign office to-night. It is reported that the English minister states in this dispatch that Russia accepts the principle of arbitration. A cabinet counsel has been summoned for to-morrow. The czarina, whose influence is nearly absolute over the czar, is actively assisting in peace negotiations. Sunday editions of the London newspapers publish a report that a secret treaty has been made between England and Turkey, according to the terms of which England will be allowed to send men-of-war through the Dardanelles in the event of war.

The News, in a leading editorial to day, says the prospects for peace have been much clearer and more amply confirmed within the last forty-eight hours. A Russian dispatch conciliatory in tone and substance was sent to the government by telegraph after the czar had conferred with his ministers, and a courier, with the official written reply to Earl Granville is now on his way to London. The News warns its readers, however, against the hasty conclusions that peace is assured.

Earl Granville, and the duke of Cambridge, at the Royal academy banquet, spoke hopefully of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties. Earl Granville had an extended conference with her majesty, the queen, on Sunday.

The Russian minister of war has ordered the mountain artillery corps of the Turkestan army to be mobilized immediately. A number of Cossack regiments has been ordered to reinforce the troops in Central Asia. It is reported that the Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to Reval. The Finland railroad has been commanded to prepare for the transportation of 10,000 gun charges and 30 mitrailleuses. A German firm has been given order to make 130,000 pairs of boots for the Russian infantry.

The Samar regiment, which has been garrisoned at Cronstadt the past eleven years, has been ordered to Kasan. The papers state that Rademsky, Gourko, Drasomiroff, Tschernaieff and Abramoff will be the principal generals in the Russian army in the event of war. The Moscow Gazette says it has reason to believe that an honorable expedient has been found upon which both sides cane settle the dispute.

De Staal was present at the Royal academy banquet in London. Granville, in his speech, expressed the somewhat confident hope "that both England and other friendly nations represented here to-night may find, for years to come, by honorable, good relations the means of continuing their course along the happy paths and fertilizing channels of continuous peace.

The Times urges that the advance upon Herat, by the Russians, should constitute a distinct casus belli without further delegate discussion.

The English fleet has occupied Fort Hamilton. The Chinese protest against this act as a violation of the integrity of Corea.

A dispatch from Tirpul states that the Russians have purchased 40,000 rumdahs for the horses.

Full details of the Pendjeh affair have been received in Simla. They are regarded as confirmatory of the view that the Russian attack on the Afghans was unprovoked.

THE GARNET IN PORT.

The British Ship Which is Chasing the Russian Corvette.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The British corvette "Garnet," after lying at anchor all night opposite the quarantine, was visited by the health officer at sunrise to-day, and immediately afterward steamed to the new anchorage, opposite Tompkinsville, which is nearer the city.

At 9 o'clock a. m., the American flag was hoisted to the mainmast, and saluted with twenty one guns. The union jack flew all day at the fore and the fleet signal at the mizzen mast.

Captain Hand went ashore early in the day. The British consul general did not pay a visit to the vessel, but a representative from General Hancock and several officers of the "Minnesota" were among the visitors. The future movements of the Garnet are uncertain.

General Aizpurn in Prison.

PANAMA, May 3.—General Aizpurn and Sandoval, and Doctors Vallarino and Coroailles have been taked prisoners by General Reyes, commander of the national forces, and confined in the parliament house. Many other prisoners have been placed in the common prison. General Aizpurn was imprisoned for not having delivered the full quantity of arms. All was quiet last night, although much firing was heard on the outskirts of the city the night before.

An Egyptian Apology to Frame.

PARIS May 3.—Nubar Pasha, Egyptian prime minister, has formally apologized to M. Sallandier, French charge d' affairs, and the Bosphore Egyptien incident is considered at an end. During his talk with M. Tallandier Nubar Pasha said that he hoped to be able on the first of next month, to fix the date for the payment of the Alexandira indemnities

A French Credit Asked For.

PARIS, May 3.—The French cabinet has decided to ask the chambers to vote the urgent extra credit of 12,000,000 francs which was requested by Ferry for the Malagasy expedition.

Vesuvius Belching Again.

NAPLES, May 3.—Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption. A copious stream of lava is issuing from the principal crater, and flowing toward Torra Del Greco and Pompeii.

A Famine in Kordofan.

DONGOLA, May 3.—A famine prevails in Kordofan. The revolt against El Mahdi is spreading. The report of the routing of El Mahdi with heavy losses at Masalamia is confirmed.

Treaty Between Russia and Germany.

BERLIN, May 3.—A majority of the bundesrath have approved the treaty between Germany and Russia for extradition of regicides and conspirators.

No Foreign Consuls Needed.

ATHENS, May 3.—The government has decided as a measure of economy to recall all the Greek diplomatic representatives abroad, except the envoy at Constantinople.

A Swedish Town Burn Out.

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—Fire destroyed eighty-nine houses in the Skanoer, rendering homeless 100.

STRANGE DOMESTIC REVELATIONS

After Twenty-four Years Defendant Alleges That His Marriage Was Void.

GRAFTON, W. Va., May 3.—Great excitement has been occasioned in this place by a suit for divorce filed by Mrs. Elizabeth Beverlin, wife of Israel A. Beverlin, an aged and respected citizen doing business here for the past twenty years. The allegations upon which the suit is based and reply thereto by the defendant make most astounding revelations, and are almost past belief here. Mrs. Beverlin alleges that she was married to defendant on June 9, 1861, at West Liberty, Pa., by a justice of the peace, her former husband, Edward Foster, being then dead. She details their married life for twenty-four years minutely, and closes by alleging that on September, 20, 1884, her husband went to Pittsburgh on business, and on his return his manner toward her, before most affectionate, underwent a great change, and a series of family quarrels resulted which culminated in her ejectment from her home and the utter refusal of her husband to longer live with her or provide for her.

To these allegations Mr. Beverlin responds with the remarkable declaration that he was never married to the plaintiff. He says he first met her at Bridgeport in 1860, where she had begun divorce proceedings against her husband. She fell in love with him and urged an immediate marriage. He urged her to wait until her suit had been decided. But she insisted, and they accordingly went to West Liberty, Pa., where they went through the form of a marriage ceremony, both knowing it was not legal. He says Mr. Foster did not die until October 31, 1873, in Bellaire, Ohio. He says he has simply tired of the arrangement existing between himself and Mrs. Foster, and desires a change.

Beverlin is a gray haired man of probably sixty years, and has two grown sons, who are in business with him. These facts have created a profound sensation, and the result of the trial now in progress will be watched with great interest by thousands of people in West Virginia, eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania.

MRS. LANGTRY'S ELOPING FRIEND.

Pretty Mrs. Henrie Finds She Loves Jim Better Than Neurie.

MONTREAL, May 3.—James Downes and Neurie H. Henrie are two well-to-do farmers near Compton, Quebec, and have long been the best of friends. Henrie is the possessor of a very pretty wife, and of a decidedly romantic nature. She supported Mrs. Langtry on her first appearance in America. Downes is unmarried. He has been a frequent visitor at Herie's house, but only recently have his attentions toward the wife of his friend been noticed.

On Tuesday evening last Henrie, who had been in town, returned and surprised his wife and farmer friends together. A few hot words followed, but a reconciliation finally took place. Yesterday he received a telegram which read as follows:

MONTREAL, April 28.—I love Jim better than you. Good-bye. CAMILE.

Mr. Henrie was not long in making up his mind what to do. A message was sent to officers along the route which the fleeing pair was supposed to have taken and late last evening they were arrested at St. Johns, Que., while at a hotel. Downes was taken back to answer to charges which will be preferred against him to-morrow, while Mrs. Henrie was left to repent. She is only 28 years old. When she played with a party Langtry she took the part of third woman in the [illegible]. Henrie met her in Chicago during a [illegible] there. He swears that he will not forgive her and that he will prosecute her lover to the bitter end.

A STUDY OF HANDS.

Their Gestures and Movements Indication of Character.

From the French of Eugene Mouton.

There are very striking relations between the expression of the face and the part played by the hands. Careful observation will reveal the fact that an impassive face is never to be seen in the same person whose hands are characteristically active in gesticulation; nor is a highly expressive face ever seen in those whose hands are always motionless. Of course every man makes more or less gestures; of course, character, education, habit, race, all have more or less influence in regard to the expressiveness of gesture; but these same influences invariably affect the play of the features also, and show themselves in a similar manner.

Before attempting to enter into any analysis of the movements of the hand, however, we must lay down one general rule, viz: that usually the activity of the hands, as well as the mobility of the physiognomy (outside of all special influences of character or surroundings) is an almost certain sign of cerebral activity, and consequently of intelligence. We often meet in society persons who can never remain a minute without handling something or who keep moving their fingers all the time if they have nothing to handle; such persons are nearly always persons of great intelligence. Their hands, irritated by inaction, are like those fine thoroughbreds who paw the ground with impatience to begin the race. And it is highly important to notice this tendency in children, for it augurs well for their future intelligence.

In regard to the movements of the hand we can classify according to a few general principles.

Whatever tends to open, to spread out the hand, signifies clearness, breadth, truth, simplicity, facility.

Whatever feeling causes the hand to clench itself, to close, to diminish its appearance, is connected with obscurity, limitation, doubt, complication, difficulty.

The more energetic and rapid these movements are, the more violent and sudden the feeling or the intellectual action which inspires them.

There are certain gestures which have become so identified with certain sentiments that their mere definition is equivalent to a verb. We say "show one's fist," for "threaten," we say "point one's finger at a person," to designate malice. The gesture of designation, of warning, of precision, indicated by more or less tension of the index finger, are too well known to dwell upon.

We press the fingers flat upon the forehead to recall a memory; the open hand to concentrate thought. We rub or scratch the forehead in trying to think how to get out of a difficulty; a man often scratches his ear when he feels embarrassed. And as one scratches also when bothered by a flea, the saying, "He's got a flea in his ear," is applied to a man who does not know what to do.

To finger one's chin, to caress it often in succession, expresses in common belief deliberation, the search for means to fulfill a purpose.

Finally, to rub one's hands together—a sign of joy—has passed into common parlance (se fratter les mains) as an expression indicative of joy, self congratulation. The same thing may be said of clapping the hands, which has always and among all people been accepted as the sign and the metaphor of enthusiasm. The snapping of one's fingers is also a mark of joy. [The Latin verb applaudere signified originally "to strike the hand together."—P.]

To put one's thumb to one's nose (faire la nique) while the other fingers are vertically extended and agitated, is a gesture of mockery among nearly all civilized people. Why? I think it is because the principle effect of this gesture is to render the nose temporarily snubbed—which is done by the pressure of the thumb, while the other fingers are pointed at the person ridiculed, "Snubnose! snub that is the interpretation of this gram which is equivalent to say fool."

THE TAYLOR TERROR.

REV. JESSE COOK'S ATROCIOUS CRIME.

His Early Career in the County—Cruelty to His Wife—Indicted for Vagrancy and Attempted Murder—The Hot Pursuit of the Fugitive—Other State Gleanings.

BUTLER, Ga., May 3.—[Special.]—Jesse Cook, who beat his wife to death on Thursday night last, with a club ax, came to this town about eight years ago, and married an industrious colored woman, Delia Fowler, with whom he has lived ever since. Though his treatment of her has been tyrannical and very unkind—so much so that she has been forced several times to separate and leave him—he would then make good promises and induce her to live with him again.

GOES TO PREACHING.

Soon after he came here he joined the Missionary church, and in a short time he was licensed by that church to preach. During the last February term of our superior court he was indicted for vagrancy, and an officer and a posse went to arrest him. When he saw them approaching he fled, and as he fled fired several shots at the officer and his posse. During the same term of the court the grand jury found a true bill against him for assault with intent to murder. Since court he has been evading the vigilance of the officers, and on last Thursday evening about dark he went to the house of Mimai James, colored, and found his wife there, and told her that she must accompany him to Chattahoochee county, where his father lives, and on her refusal to go with him, he threatened her with violence, and made her leave the house.

THE BLOODY STRUGGLE.

When she got in the yard he picked up a large club-ax and threw at her, knocking her down and breaking her backbone. He then took up the ax, put his foot on her neck, and struck her three heavy blows on the head, crushing in the skull and causing the brains to ooze out. He then fled, and so far has not been arrested. On Friday our efficient sheriff, with a posse of about fifty men, went in search of him, and continued until night, but failed to come up with him. He was seen yesterday morning near the scene of his bloody deed, and the sheriff is now in search of him with a posse of about seventy-five men, both white and colored.

A LYNCHING NOT IMPROBABLE.

There is great indignation felt here among all classes over this brutal and atrocious murder, and if the colored persons who are in search for him come upon him it is thought that they will save the county the trouble and expense of a trial, as their indignation knows no limit. If the sheriff catches him he will be safely confined in jail here until court meets in August when we hope to hear him receive the sentence he so justly deserves. Taylor county was organized in 1852, and since then there has been many homicides committed but none half so atrocious and revolting as this.

Social Points in Thomasville.

THOMASVILLE, May 3.—[Special.]—Miss Marie Whitehead left here last Sunday for Savannah.

Messrs. John Triplett and S. G. McLendon returned last Wednesday from a three days' visit to the New Orleans exposition.

Mrs. L. A. Tharin, of Savannah, is the guest of Mrs. Whitfield.

Mrs. A. P. Wright and Miss Mamie Wright, Mrs. Whitehead and Miss Lucie Lester returned from the exposition last Friday.

Mr. John Alexander, who has been traveling in the west for the past four years, is on a visit to his father, Judge Alexander.

Mysterious Death in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 3—[Special.]—Yesterday afternoon the body of a white man was [illegible] found lying on the Central railroad, a few [illegible] miles from the city. The body was brought [illegible] to the city and recognized as Jacob [illegible] employed by the Ocean Steamship co [illegible] Wo[illegible], who disappeared Wednesday [illegible] after a quarrel with his wife. He was intoxicated at the time. His right arm was broken, neck dislocated and a number of bruises on his body. The cause of the death has not been ascertained. The mystery will be investigated.

Events Ahead in Sandersville.

SANDERSVILLE, GA., May 3.—[Special.]—The Sandersville "silver cornet" band has been engaged to play in Augusta during the firemen's parade in May.

There is much talk of an excursion from this place to Atlanta during the commercial convention in May.

There will be a large crowd in town on Tuesday next—sheriff's sale day, etc.

The New Fire Engine.

DAWSON, GA., May 3.—[Special.]—The new fire engine has been received and is greatly admired and appreciated by our citizens. It is a "Silsby steamer," and is sure to do good work when the occasion requires. The chemical engine will be placed in charge of the company of colored citizens, who will be organized into a hook and ladder company.

Senator Colquitt in Albany.

ALBANY, GA., May 3—[Special.]—Senator A. H. Colquitt, accompanied by Captain T. F. Newell, his son-in-law, arrived in the city yesterday and is the guest of the Barnes house. His many friends here are glad to welcome him back to his old home. His visit will be short, and is to look after some private business.

Gone to the Mobile Drill.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 3—[Special.]—The Savannah Cadets, under command of Captain H. M. Branch, left at seven this a. m. for the Mobile interstate drill, escorted to the depot by the Jasper Greens and the cornet band. A large crowd assembled to see them off. About forty citizens accompanied the party.

A Burglar Run In.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 3.—[Special.]—Kid Clark alias Mild Tomcat, a notorious negro thief and burglar, was arrested Saturday night while attempting to pawn stolen goods at Muhberg's pawn shop. He confessed to the robberies of M. Ferst & Son.; T. P. Bond.; Holcomb, Grady & Co. He was committed to jail and will be convicted.

A Century of Georgia Journalism.

AUGUSTA, May 3.—The Chronicle celebrates its centennial this morning, by issuing sixty thousand copies of twenty-four pages. It contains salient points in Georgia's history, and development for one hundred years.

The Roberts Case.

SAVANNAH., GA., May 3.—[Special.]—The case of William S. Roberts, the Augusta bank president, occupied the attention of the United States court all Saturday afternoon, and will be finally disposed of Monday. Intense interest is felt in the issue.

The Outlook for Oats.

CUTHBERT, GA., May 3.—[Special.]—The outlook for oats is not good in this county. The early crop has suffered badly for two weeks, during which time we had no rain. Corn and cotton promise well. There are good stands of both. Cotton chopping is now the order of the day.

Mr. Jones to be Held.

SAVANNAH, May 3.—[Special.]—Major Sanford, of Florida, telegraphed to hold Charles Jones, alias John W. Getchell, arrested for attempting to dispose of silverware stolen from the steamer George Ward, at Astor, Fla.

The Artesian Well.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 3.—[Special.]—A flow of water was struck at the artesian well at a depth of 600 feet. The water was perfectly pure, and a good flow was obtained.

How to Get Rid of Rats.

From the Carrollton, Ga., Times.

George Smith was complaining to Colonel Joe Cobb, the other day, that he was much annoyed by rats, and asked what he should do to drive the pests away.

"Simplest thing in the world," said the [illegible] "Just leave your crib door open, let [illegible] then shut it and let 'em starve to [illegible] the way I do 'em."

COLUMBUS YESTERDAY.

COLUMBUS, GA., May 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. W. E. Sappy died at her home in Lee county, Alabama, a few miles from this city, last night of fever. She leaves two children.

The First Baptist church Sunday school decided to-day to have its annual picnic next Saturday week. The place has not been selected.

The services were not held at the First Baptist church to-night on account of the sickness of the pastor.

The passenger train from Macon does not reach this city now until 2:40 p. m. The Mobile and Girard passenger train leaves at 3:15 a. m., an hour and three quarters later than heretofore.

Mr. Jacob H. Yocum returned to-day from Camden, where he went in answer to a telegram, informing him of the dangerous illness of his mother. She died while he was there.

ON THE COOSA RIVER.

Captain Seay, of Rome, Building a New River Steamer.

ROME, GA., May 3.—[Special.]—Captain John J. Seay, president of the White Star line steamboat company, is now having constructed a new steamboat for the Coosa river. It will be seventy-five feet on deck, twenty eight feet beam, thirty-four feet over all, and four feet hold. The boilers, two in number, are forty-two inches in diameter, and 20 feet long, each having six eight inch flues; two cylinders, thirteen inches in diameter, forty-eight inch stroke. The steamer will have four balance rudders and two wing rudders. The cabin will be built after the style of staterooms.

The boat is modeled for good freight capacity, with ease of lines, the lines being what are technically known as "hollow lines," with flaring sides of bow. The length of bow is 42 feet, insuring light draft and satisfactory speed. The boat's capacity 105 tons to each 12 inches of depth, the light draft displacement being 100 tons, with wood and water on board. When completed, which will be by September 1, the boat will be one of the handsomest and most substantial that has ever plied the waters of the Coosa. The work is in charge of Captain Coulter.

The business on the Coosa is now brisk. It is reported that Cornwall and Round Mountain furnaces will soon be in full blast, which will greatly increase business on the river.

The Rainfall in Dougherty.

ALBANY, May 3.—[Special.]—The abundant rains of yesterday will give a new impulse to vegetation in the country all around Albany, where crops were beginning to suffer, though not very seriously. Coming down from Warwick during the day, the writer noted that the rainfall was much more abundant along the old stage road on the east side of Flint river, the nearer he approached Albany. In many places large ponds had been formed in low places in the fields, completely covering up portions of the crop. At Warwick and Gum creek, ten miles above, the rainfall up to 9 a. m., was slight. Crops, however, through that section were not suffering to the same extent as lower down. The final, heavy storm which fell here in Albany at 4 p. m., had considerable hail with it.

THE STATE OF THE CROPS.

It may be said of the crops along the road from Gum creek to Albany, a distance of thirty-six miles through Worth and a portion of Dooly, that they look well and promising. Cotton is very small as yet, but has come up with great regularity. On some plantations chopping-out has begun. The corn also was small, but the stands were remarkably fine, even on the gray, sandy uplands. Oats was decidedly the best and most flourishing crop noticed, the variety known as the May oats having the best looking appearance. It was gratifying to remark the large area devoted to this crop all along their route [illegible]. Hard times are evidently having one good effect on some of our people down here.

SOCIETY IN MARIETTA.

What the People of the Pretty Little Suburban City Are Doing.

MARIETTA, GA., May 3.—[Special.— Thursday night the Marietta library association, assisted by the ladies of this place, gave a most elegant supper at Nichols's hall. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, a handsome sum was made. Friday night a dance was given at the same hall for the benefit of the library association. The hall was elegantly draped and decorated, and every one went home with feelings of regret that so pleasant an evening was over. Rogers's string band furnished music for the occasion.

The "A. C." social club gave their annual picnic last Friday. The party left on the 10 a. m. train and spent a most delightful day at Vining's. Dancing, card playing and games made up the programme of the day, which all pronounced as one of the most pleasant they had ever spent.

Mr. Frank B. Wellons left last Tuesday for a visit to the New Orleans exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Austin left Thursday to visit the New Orleans exposition.

Mr. Albert Legg, of Texas, who was visiting relatives here, has gone to Tennessee to visit relatives.

Major Robert Shelman, returned Monday from a short visit to his father's home at Stilesboro, Ga.

W. J. Black, left Saturday to visit the New Orleans exposition.

Miss Mamie Sims, who has been visiting Mrs. J. H. Elliotts' family, has returned to Atlanta.

Miss Mabel Eager and Miss Florence Tower, of Boston, who has been visiting here, returned home last Tuesday.

Mrs. Woodbury and her sister, Miss Lizzie Limpricht, of Kalamazoo, Mich., who have been visiting here returned home last Tuesday.

A very pleasant game of progressive euchre was played at the Whitlock house Monday night. Twenty four couples took part in a very hard fought contest.

Captain Richard Winn, of Chloride, New Mexico, arrived here Thursday. He will spend some time visiting his parents and many friends.

The Oak Ridge lawn tennis club was organized for the summer last Tuesday at the old grounds. Professor W. E. Myers was elected president, and H. G. Coryell secretary and treasurer.

Mr. J. B. Glover, superintendent M. & N. G. railroad, returned Thursday from a trip through the north.

Miss Annie Prescott, of Atlanta, is visiting Mrs. Gignilliat's family.

Mr. and Mrs R. M. Cleveland left for Wartrace, Tennessee. They will make it their home for some time.

Miss Annie Gignillia, who has been attending college at Shelby, North Carolina, returned home Friday.

Mrs. Anna Minhinnett, of Roswell, is here visiting Mrs. Chester.

Miss Julia Graves, of this place, who has been spending the winter in Jacksonville, Florida, has returned home.

If They Would Call in the Other Room.

From the Swainsboro, Ga., Pine Forest.

We would say to those who come to see us at the office that it is positively against the rules to stand over us and read the copy of what we are setting up in type, or to handle the type or anything else they may see, or to keep up a conversation while the printer is at his work. We have a room especially for visitors, and they are welcome to drop in at any time and look over our exchanges. It is next to the printing room. We are pleased to see you—on business—in our sanctum any time. All who read this will please be governed by it.

Greeted With Bird Shot.

From the Cedartown, Ga., Advertiser.

At the farm of Mr. J. H. Dyar, on Monday, a misunderstanding regarding some work arose between Mr. Dyar and a negro employe named Armstead Prior. After a few words the negro seized a heavy wagon standard, and rushed at Mr. Dyar, who, securing a gun, fired at his would be assailant, lodging a load of small bird shot about his hips. The negro was disabled, but not seriously hurt.

A Huge Rat Killing.

From the Perry, Ga., Journal.

Just before sunset one day last week Mr. J. N. Barker, of the upper Eleventh district of this county, shot and killed nine large rats while they were drinking water from the trough in his horse lot. He counted more than twenty, and shot at them only once.

A Laudable Ambition

Is to store the mind with useful knowledge; this can be readily done by reading the "Science of Life," an invaluable treatise of Mental and Nervous diseases, the result on years of experience, of one of our most celebrated Nerve Specialists. See advertisement in another [illegible] of this paper.

THROUGH THE STATE.

NOTES AND INCIDENTS OF FARM AND SHOP.

The Crop Prospect—Real Estate Improving—County Matters Discussed—A Preacher in Jail—Strange Freak of Lightning—A Houston County Doctor's Birth Register—Etc.

There is but little or no sickness in Thomaston.

Many of the planters of Upson county have excellent stands of cotton.

The report that Professor George Worthen, of Pike county, had shot and killed a negro on his plantation one day last week is without foundation.

Some of the planters of Upson county will commence chopping cotton to-day.

Real estate in the new part of Waycross is on a regular boom. Several lots have changed hands in the past week. A number of business and dwelling houses will go up over there by fall.

The ordinary of Hart county issued 72 marriage licenses in 1884—43 whites and 29 colored.

Only about thirty suits have been filed returnable to the next term of Screven superior court.

Mr. Stephen Upson, a Lexington capitalist, speaks of locating in Athens.

Jim Reaves, of Athens, has refused a cash offer of $500 for his spotted horses.

Mark Walker, a negro preacher, is in Upson county jail, charged with capturing a pocketbook containing two or three dollars from a colored sister. Mark declares his innocence, and says: "Boss, God knows I never took that pocketbook."

Miss Sophia Smith, of Carrol county, whose sickness of measles was mentioned last week, died. She was seventy four years of age and had long been a member of the Congregational Methodist church.

On last Friday evening in Franklin there was a tree in Mr. John Shackleford's yard near the chimney struck by lightning. The family was in the house, and two negro boys standing near the tree, but no one was hurt.

The Barnesville Law Library association held a meeting Wednesday evening in the office of Colonel W. R. Tayolr and decided to remove the library from its present quarters to a larger and more pleasant room in the Swatts' building.

Within the last four years a certain doctor in Houston county has officiated at the birth of 156 children, and all but one of these have been healthy and well developed infants.

The Times says there is something less than three hundred little negroes in Thomaston between the ages of ten and sixteen years that are growing up in idleness and are training for the gallows or penitentiary.

Richmond Mattox, the negro killed last week on Mr. Harry Hill's place in Wilkes county, is a brother to the negro shot by Lieutenant Arnold in Athens on commencement day one year ago.

Of the Rev. M. N. McCall, who died in Screven county, the Telephone says:

> He was, perhaps, the oldest resident of the county at the time of his death. During his life he was one of the most highly esteemed of our citizens, and beloved by all who knew him. His memory will long be cherished by all who were acquainted with the excellent goodly old man. He was the father of a large family, and among his children are Rev. M. N. McCall, Rev. George McCall, Rev. W. O. McCall, Dr. C. P. McCall and Dr D. T. McCall, all talented, distinguished and honored citizens.

The Athens Banner learns from gentlemen from Oglethorpe count, that a strong effort will be made to move the courthouse from Lexington to Crawford. The hardest fight will come from up and down the Athens branch.

Waycross Reporter: We hear with much real pleasure that the profits on the investments of our good friend Captain John C. Reynolds, in Florida, would at present values net him over $30,000. By another winter they will be much greater, as south Florida lands are always advancing.

The adjourned term of Habersham court will convene to-day. The term will be held for the purpose of trying the parties charged with burglarizing the county safe.

The residence of G. S. Sims, of Lincoln county, has been destroyed by fire.

The academy at Johnston, in Appling county, was reduced to ashes by a fire, the origin of which is unknown. Loss $2,000. Steps are under way to rebuild it.

Lincolnton News: We do not remember seeing farmers making such big preparations for the coming crops. Corn has been nearly all planted and a larger area than usual. Cotton is being planted rapidly and a slight increase in the acreage of this important staple is also observable.

The grand jury of Lincoln county include the following among their presentments:

> We find upon examination of the books of the county school commissioner that they are kept in a neat and systematic manner, showing him to be a capable and conscientious officer. We find from the examination of his books a balance of last year of $12,40. Pole tax received from tax collector $832.34. State school commissioners draft on tax collector $1155.49, making total receipt $2000,23. We find that he has disbursed as per vouchers $1997.08, leaving a balance in his hands of $3 15. We instruct our representative in the legislature to advocate and vote for the bill now pending before that body appropriating the remaining half rental of the Western and Atlantic railroad to the eductional fund. We also recommend to the approval of our representative in congress from this district, the bill now pending before that body and known as the Blair educational bill. We also instruct our representative in the legislature to vote for the bill now pending before that body and designated as a "local option dog law."

A Gilmer county man killed a gobler last week weighing thirty pounds.

Silver has been discovered on the farm of J. H. Wilson, in Murray county.

Mrs. W. H. Talton, of Houston county, has sold 102 dozen eggs since the 1st of January last, from a flock of fifty hens. Besides this, eggs have been freely used on the family table, and a nice flock of young chickens have been hatched out. Mrs. Talton is not specially in the poultry business, but has simply sold the surplus eggs.

Mark Leonard, of Fort Mountain, found a nugget of gold weighing about two pennyweights a few days ago, somewhere among the Cohuttas, the exact spot he refuses to divulge because he says there is more of the precious metal. Also at the same place he has found a small ruby.

The following short romance is spun by the Acworth News:

> The bridegroom is coming. He is expected at or near the residence of Orlando Awtrey, and also at the house of Caroline Sumlin. Two hearts in the blindness of love are anxiously awaiting his arrival. The nuptial suppers are ready. Which of those devoted hearts must be aggrieved and broken? The hour arrives. The irresolute bridegroom by some mysterious genius that is controlling his destinies is guided to the tenement house of Mr. Awtrey. The humble cabin of Caroline Sumlin, a moment ago the scene of intended marriage festivities, is now in gloom. Early next morning Mr. Orlando Awtrey was seen on the streets of Acworth with a double-barrel shot gun on his shoulder, and his tenement house was protected.

The Sylvania Telephone also arouses curiosity by saying:

> A very romantic marriage recently took place in Decatur. Neither the bride nor the groom is over eighteen, and their union is known only to a select few, their relatives having no suspicion of such a thing. The names will be given when the groom reaches his majority.

There are several old houses in Hart county that are covered with shingles that were fastened on with wooden pegs instead of nails.

The measles are now prevalent in Charlestown, near Sparta.

There is a large den of beavers on Sandy creek, near Hampton's mill.

The grand jury of Thomas county found about sixty true bills for various offenses.

Within the last eight years $2,270 has been spent for marriage licenses in Wilkinson county.

LaGrange Reporter: Captain J. E. Swanson fired upon a white man, who with a negro, was lurking suspiciously about his premises on Monday night. He thinks they were trying to take corn from his bath house. As they fled in opposite directions, the captain gave the parting salute, and invited them to call again. It would be well for our citizens to be ready for similar visitations.

The Reporter also says: LaGrange is one of the best live stock markets in Georgia. One firm alone sold, within a period of ten days, in the month of February, $7,500 worth of horses and mules. It is one of the main factors in our prosperity. The best Kentucky horses are brought here by purchasers who make their own selections.

Hartwell Sun: Some four or five hundred panels of fence were destroyed by fire on L. J King's plantation on Savannah river during last week. From what we can learn the fire might have been avoided and the people in the neighborhood are very much incensed.

At Augusta Wednesday, Father Heidenkamp, of the Sacred Heart church, and Mr. Peter Keenan, were out buggy riding with the intention of visiting the Franciscan convent. The animal attached to the vehicle became frightened at some object on the road and dashed off at a furious pace, and in the collision that followed both gentlemen were thrown violently from the buggy. Father Heidenkamp's left arm was painfully wrenched near the elbow, and one of the bones in the wrist broken, while Mr. Keenan had one of his ribs broken.

While William Christmas, Lou Nobles and S. N. Loupo were trying to hang Professor Wells, a showman, at Sandy Mount academy, in Dooly county, a few nights ago, the showman extricated himself from the rope after it was put around his neck, and in an instant slammed it over the head of Christmas just as they were pulling the rope, and hence Christmas was hung between the heaven and earth before he could say anything. The showman got away. Nobles said that he was sorry for Christmas, and that when they let him down his eyes had a wild expression and were near the size of goose eggs.

Cedartown Advertiser: On Tuesday evening a rather spirited scene was presented to the visions of those who chanced to be about the streets. The mayor and four of the largest men in town, including Sheriff Clements, in the finest rig to be found, went down to the jail and presenting a telegram which conveyed the intelligence that by authority of Judge Pardee was released from custody Mr. A. Huntington, committed to jail for an alleged contempt of court, escorted that gentleman to the vehicle and drove him about the place. Mr. Huntington was committed to prison for ninety days, but only remained nineteen days. During his confinement he was visited every day by scores of friends, including ladies with flowers and splendid dinners, were sent him almost daily. To be in contempt of the United States court assumes none of the proportions of a crime, and Mr. Huntington's incarceration brings none of the degrees of ignominy characterizing the enlodgement of the criminal. Mr. Huntington may have his faults—every man has—but he has been known as one of Cedartown's foremost, most liberal, energetic and public spirited citizens, and opportunity alone is necessary to make him ever a leader in the upbuilding of the best interests of the community.

PROSPEROUS PECANS.

Lowndes County's Trees and Some Facts in Regard Thereto.

From the Valdosta, Ga., News.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that Lowndes county can boast of more pecan trees than any other in Georgia, but such is the case. Major Holliday first commenced planting them twelve or fifteen years ago, and since then quite a number of citizens have bought trees from his nursery and planted them out. Mr. Tom Crawford has ten acres, about seven miles from town, which he planted ten years ago. His orchard is doing well, and one of the trees bore last year and two will bear this year. Mr. Crawford says it takes ten years for the trees to bear, and fifteen to be profitable. There is a large pecan tree on Marion Nelson's place in town, set out by Malcolm Crawford about twenty-five or thirty years ago, from which $25 to $30 worth of pecans are sold each year. It was from seeing the results from this tree that induced Mr. Crawford to plant his orchard, and he says his venture is coming fully up to his expectations. Captain Wells has about seventy-five or eighty trees on his place in town five or six years old which are looking finely, but too young to bear. Among others having bearing trees in their yards in town are Mrs. Josh Griffin and Mrs. Besant. Mr. John Beatty, on Cat creek, has bearing trees on his place, and Mr. Crawford estimates that there are at least 500 bearing trees in the county, all young, besides the very large number coming on. There is a tree in Berrien county, owned by Mr. Futch, from which he sells large quantities of nuts in Valdosta every year. Parties in Darien, Ga., derive a large income from their pecan trees. A gentleman in Mississippi had a vacant place in front of his house which he planted in pecans more for the shade than anything else, and eventually found them more valuable than all the rest of his plantations. It is well known that vast quantities of pecans are profitably grown in Texas. Thirty or forty thousand dollars worth are brought into Indianola and sold every year. The pecan tree resembles very much the hickory nut tree, is very tough and hardy, and takes such astonishingly firm root in the ground that storms have not been known to blow them over. The trees should be planted about thirty feet apart. They constitute as handsome and efficient shade trees as any other. From statements which have been made to us by those who ought to know we believe with Mr. Crawford and others who have planted them that there is a bonanza in pecans. They do not bear as early, but in the long run a pecan grove in Georgia would be more valuable than an orange grove in Florida, because they are not liable to the same disasters. Mr. Crawford believes that English walnuts would do well in Georgia also. He has one on his place in town about six years old, too young to bear yet, but growing finely and rapidly. Major Holliday has one on his place. In view of all these facts it is confidently expected that these trees will be largely planted in this section in future.

The Fun They Used to Have.

From the Athens, Ga., Banner.

Uncle Calvin Johnson was an old whig, and it is very interesting to hear him tell of some of the hard struggles he had with the democrats in Clarke county. He had a great many friends among the democrats, who would vote for him on account of his being the best clerk in the state. The following is an obligation given him by two of the most prominent men in Georgia:

> We hereby obligate ourselves to vote for J. C. J. for clerk, as long as he keeps us furnished in peaches and other necessaries.
>
> THOMAS R. R. COBB,
> WM. HOPE HULL,
> August 15, 1848. Democrats.

Church-Going Dogs.

From the Fort Gaines, Ga., Tribune.

Fort Gaines has some very religious animals of the canine order. These dogs are poodles, setters, pointers and sometimes a long-eared hound. They take their respective places in the church and if not interfered with during singing, they join in the chorus. The principal part though is, they like to act as usher, and run around and see that every one is pleasantly seated. Now, while some may think these animals are very indispensible, we beg to say you are badly mistaken, and would ask you to keep them at home, as we are opposed to the civil rights bill, and especially, as to people and dogs worshiping in the same sanctuary.

A Three-Eyed Chicken.

From the Baxley, Ga., Banner.

Mr. Aaron Johnson, of this county, brought a chicken to town this week that is a curiosity, having a head and a half and three eyes. The chicken is natural all but its head. The under bill is complete, the top one is divided into two heads. There is an eye on each side and one in the middle, where the two upper beaks come together, just above the lower bill. Dr. Carter has the chicken put up in alcohol, and the curious can be accommodated by calling at his office.

The Fat in the Cattle.

From the Cedartown, Ga., Advertiser.

On Monday last fourteen head of cattle belonging to Mr. A. A. Camp, living near Easom Hill, were driven through town. They were stall fed beeves being carried to Rome to market. They were the finest cattle we have ever seen in this country. Mr. Camp is making the raising of stock a business, and is making more money at it than any half dozen cotton farmers around him are making from their crops.

The Mission of a Good Paper.

From the Thomaston, Ga, Times.

It is the real object of the Times to build up every enterprise and to advance the interest of every citizen of Thomaston and add as much to the prosperity and happiness of the people as possible.

Giving the Alarm.

From the Gainesville, Ga., Press.

The other night a certain young man in the city, who was calling on his sweetheart, had been so carried away he was unmindful of the lateness of the hour till all of a sudden "grandfather's clock" dolefully but surely tolled the solemn midnight hour, but 'twas not this alone that caused the young gentleman to grow nervous and come to the conclusion it was time to depart, for the echoes of the striking clock had hardly ceased to reverberate through the hall when another sound more potent to move long staying lovers broke forth on the solemn hour, and in all of its harshness smote the delicate tympanum of the masher's ears—the old gent of the mansion proclaimed in stentorian voice: "Time you was going—we've all got work to do to-morrow." Then it was the fond lover gently said good night—pleasant dreams—see you Sunday, and made his exit.

Writing Without the Alphabet.

From the Perry, Ga., Journal.

We were recently told that there is a white man in this county who can write without knowing the alphabet, or being able to read anything except his own writing. He writes by imitation and memory. The first time he wrote his name, a lawyer wrote the name and this man copied it as his signature to a legal paper. It is further said that this man superintends a twelve mule farm, and keeps his books regularly, after a style of his own. His memory is said to be remarkably retentive, and his power of imitation is almost perfect.

FOR THE BLOOD BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

TRADE MARK QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY

Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

DR. N. S. RUGGLES, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

DR. R. M. DELZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of anæmia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."

MR. WM. BYRNS, 26 St. Mary St., New Orleans, La., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to those needing a purifier."

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES' HAND BOOK—useful and attractive, containing list of prizes for recipes, information about coins, etc., given away by all dealers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c. stamp.

Drs. BETTS & BETTS,

Medical and Surgical Dispensary,

33½ WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

W. H. Betts, M. D., the consulting physician, is the oldest, most successful, best known specialist in the world. A graduate from four medical colleges, twenty-five years experience and extensive practice in England, France and America, and has secured a world-wide reputation in the treatment and cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases, embracing Seminal Weakness (resulting from indiscretions, Lost Manhood and Abuses of the System.

Our remedies act quickly and cure permanently.

NERVOUS Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal losses, night Emissions, losses of vital power, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blus before the eyes, Lassitude, Languor, Gloominess, Depression of Spirits, aversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, dull, listless, unfit for study or business and finds life a burden—Safely, permanently and privately cured.

BLOOD & SKIN Diseases, Syphilis a disease most horrible in its results, completely eradicated without the use of mercury. Scrofula, Erysipelas, Fever Sores, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Pains in the head and bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Glandular enlargements of the neck, Rheumatism, Catarrh, etc., etc., permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY, Kidney and Bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, frequency of urinating, urine high colored or milky sediment on standing, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, etc., promptly and safely cured. Charges reasonable.

DRS. B! & B. Address those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both mind and body, unfitting them for business, study or marriage. Remarkable cures effected in old cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treatad. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express in any part of the world. Charges moderate and curable cases guaranteed; Send for list of questions and Guide to Health. Enclose stamp.

Address, W. H. BETTS, M. D.,
d&wky 33½ Whitehall St. Atlanta Ga

SMITH'S
MAY
FLOWER
DISEASE
BRIGHT'S

CINCINNATI, O., April 14, 1884. S. B. SMITH & BRO., Covington, Ky.—Esteemed Sir: I have been troubled with a serious kidney affection, and seeing your advertisement, concluded to try a bottle of your May Flower, though without much hope of being benefited by it. The first bottle worked splendidly, and persevering with its use, I am entirely relieved of my painful illness. Any one can write to me, and I will reiterate what is here written.

MRS. E. WITTNER,
Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O.

We ask every woman in the United States who suffers, to enclose a two cent stamp with her address to

S. B. SMITH & BRO., Covington, Ky.

G. W. ADAIR

Will sell those two nice houses on Bell street, between Decatur and Filmore streets. Guardian's sale, on premises, at 3 o'clock sharp. Sale day, Tuesday, May 5.
May 1, 3, 4, 5. G. W. ADAIR.

NOTICE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ATLANTA:
In order to bring the merits of our medicine

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More fully and quickly to the notice of the people of this city, we have leased the

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Where we invite all who are troubled with sick headache, sour stomach, heartburn, biliousness, dizziness, constipation and piles, or liver and kidney trouble, or malaria, to call daily and give

THIS MEDICINE A TRIAL FREE OF CHARGE

If there was no virtue in Biliousine, would we give every one a chance to try it free before they buy?

BILIOUSINE

Is a doctors prescription put up in powder form. It can be taken dry or be mixed with a little water. It is very pleasant to the taste, and contains no iron, alloes, quinine, calomel, iodide and potassium or any mineral poison. We not only invite all to call daily, but to call two or three times a day if their complaints require it. For dyspepsia and indigestion, Biliousine is to be taken dry after each meal. Any other troubles, before meals, mixed with a little water. Don't fail to try it. The medicine and advice is given free of charge at our advertising store, 69 Peachtree street. For nervous debility and female weakness Biliousine has no equal.

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top 6th col 2d pg mon

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and was greatly benefited by the first bottle, gaining flesh and strength and resuming work. I continued to take it and am as stout now as I ever was, rarely ever cough nor do I suffer with my lungs ady more than if they never had been affected.

I am never without a bottle of it in my house. During the winter I give it to my little children, even a little fellow three years old, for anything like common colds, or when they show any evidence of croup and always with the most satisfactory results. Very tuly,

G. E. HUGELY,
Barnesville, Georgia.

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HAVING REFITTED ALL MY LIVERY AND added some new, I am prepared to wait on the public

IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE

For Pleasure Rides, Wedding Parties, Theater and Balls

AT SHORT NOTICE.

Grand Excursion
TO THE
WORLD'S EXPOSITION
[THE
Atlanta and New Orleans
SHORT LINE,
[VIA
West Point and Montgomery,
Will sell on MAY 7th. Only
ROUND TRIP TICKETS
—TO—
NEW ORLEANS
At the Unprecedented Low Rate of
$10.
GOOD 10 DAYS.

EXCURSION TICKETS
—TO—
Mobile Military Drill,
On Sale MAY 2d to 9th, at the Very Low Rate of
$8.90.
GOOD 10 DAYS.
DOUBLE DAILY LINE OF
PULLMAN-BUFFET SLEEPING CARS THROUGH
WITHOUT CHANGE.

For tickets, Sleeping Car Berths and general information call on or address

A. J. ORME,
General Agent.
T. F. McCANDLESS,
Passenger Agent, Kimball House.
R. M. FARRAR, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Atlanta, Ga.
CHAS. H. CROMWELL, G. P. A.,
Montgomery, Ala.

FUSSELL'S
WHITE LETTERS
(Enameled on Copper.) For window signs. Warranted 5 yrs. Send for price-list.
E. T. FUSSELL, 310 Elm St., Cincinnati, O.

TALMAGE'S SERMO

PREACHED YESTERDAY IN B LYN TABERNACLE.

On the Subject: "Opera Houses, Theaters, Alleys, Skating Rinks and All Styles of A ment, Good and Bad on Trial."— Church to Direct Amusements.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 3—[Special]— mage preached in the Brooklyn taberna morning on the subject, "Opera house ters, bowling alleys, skating rinks a styles of amusement, good and bad, on The opening hymn was

> "Awake my soul, stretch every nerv
> And press with vigor on!"

The text was from Judges xvi—25: it came to pass, when their hearts were that they said: Call for Samson, that make us sport. And they called for out of the prison house; and he made sport." Following is the sermon in fu

There were three thousand poeple bled in the Temple of Dagon. They ha to make sport of eyeless Samson. The all ready for the entertainment. They to clap and pound, impatient for the ment to begin, and they cried: "Fetc out! Fetch him out!" Yonder I see th old giant coming, led by the hand of a into the very midst of the temple. At appearance there goes up a shout of la and derision. The blind old giant prete is tired and wants to rest himself again pillars of the house; so he says to the l leads him: "Show me where the main are." The lad does so. Then the stron puts his right hand on pillar, and with the mightiest push tha ial ever made, throws himself forward the whole house comes down in thun crash, grinding the audience like grape wine press. "And so it came to pass, their hearts were merry, that they said: for Samson that he may make us sport they called for Samson out of the house and he made them sport." In words, there are amusements that are des ive and bring down disaster and death the heads of those who practice them. they laugh and cheer they die. The thousand who perished that day in Gaz as nothing compared with the tens of sands who have been destroyed, body, and soul, by bad amusements and by amusements carried to excess.

In this course of sermons I am now p ing you must have noticed that I ha sympathy with ecclesiastical strait-jacke with that wholesale denunciation of a ments to which many are pledged. I be the church of God has made a tremen mistake in trying to suppress the sportful of youth and drive out from men their lo amusement. If God ever implanted anyt in us, He implanted this desire. But in of providing for this demand of our na the church of God has, for the most ignored it. As in a riot, the mayor pla battery at the end of street and has it fired so that everything is cut down that hap to stand in the range, the good as well as bad, so there are men in the church who their batteries of condemnation and fire a indiscriminately. Everything is condem There are a great many who denounce b playing; they hate puzzles; they des charades; they abhor tableaux; they "Away with all parlor games!" They tal if they would like to have our youth dre in blue uniforms, like the children of an phan asylum and march down the path life to the tune of the march in Saul. They hate blue sash or a rosebud in the hair, tasseled gaiter, and think a man almost re for Sing Sing who utters a conundrum. Yo Men's Christian associations of the country doing a glorious work. They have fine re ing rooms and all the influences are the best kind and are now adding gymnasiums and bowling alleys, where without any evil surroundings our young men may get physical as well as spiritual improvement. We a dwindling away to a narrow-chested, w armed, feeble-voiced race, when God cal to a work in which he wants physical as as spiritual athletes. I would to God tha time might soon come when in all colleges and theological semina as at Princeton, a gymnas shall be established. We spend seven y of hard study in preparation for the mini and come out with bronchitis and dysps and liver complaint and then crawl up the pulpit and the people say: "Don't he heavenly!" because he looks sickly. Let church of God direct, rather than attemp suppress the desire for amusement. The men that the world ever knew have had t sports. William Wilberforce trundled h with his children. Martin Luther hel dress the Christmas tree. Ministers h pitched quoits. Philanthropists have g a-skating. Prime ministers have played

This church to-day is filled with men women who have in their souls unmeas resources of sportfulness and frolic. Show a man who never lights up with sportful and has no sympathy with the recreation others, and I will show you a man who stumbling-block to the kingdom of God. S men are caricatures of religion. They l young people to think that a man is good proportion as he groans and frowns, and lo sallow, and that the height of a man's Chr ian stature is in proportion to the length his face. I would trade off five hund such men for one bright-faced, radi Christian on whose face are the words "rejo evermore!" Between here and Fulton fe every morning by his cheerful face preaches fifty sermons. I will go farther a say that I have no confidence in a man w makes a religion of his gloomy looks. T kind of a man always turns out badly. would not want him for the treasurer of orphan asylum. The orphans would suff Among forty people whom I received into t church at one communion there was only applicant of whose piety I was suspicious. had the longest story to tell; had seen t most visions and gave an e perience so rapturous and p found that all the other applica were discouraged. I was not surprised in year after to learn that he had run off wi the funds of the bank with which he was co nected. Who is this black angel that y call religion—wings black, feet black, feathe black? Our religion is a bright angel—fe bright, eyes bright, wings bright. Taki her place in the soul, she pulls a rope th reaches to the skies and sets all the bells heaven a-chiming. There are some perso who, when talking to a minister, always f it politic to look lugubrious. Go forth, O pe ple, to your lawful amusements. God mea you to be happy. But when there are so ma sources of innocent pleasnre, why tamp with anything that is dangero and polluting? Why stop ears to a heavenfull of songsters, listen to the hiss of a dragon? Why tu back from the mountain side, all abloom wi wild flowers and adash with nimble torrent and with blistered feet attempt to climb t hot sides of fire-belching Cotopaxi?

Now, all opera houses, theaters, bowlin alleys, skating rinks and all styles of amus ments, good and bad, I put on trial to-day an judge of them by certain cardinal principle First, you may judge of any amusement b its healthful result or by its baleful reactio There are people who seem made up hard facts. They are a combinatio of multiplication tables and st tistics. If you show them an exquisi picture they will begin to discuss the pigmen involved in the coloring. If you show the a beautiful rose they will submit it to a botan cal analysis, which is only the post morte examination of a flower. They have no r bound in their nature. They never do any thing more than smile. There are no gre tides of feeling surging up from the depths their soul, in billow after billow of reverberat ing laughter. They seem as if nature ha built them by contract and made a bunglin job out of it. But blessed be God, there ar people in the world who have bright faces an whose life is a song, an anthem, a pæan of vic tory. Even their troubles are like the vine

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TALMAGE'S SERMON.

PREACHED YESTERDAY IN BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.

On the Subject: "Opera Houses, Theaters, Bowling Alleys, Skating Rinks and All Styles of Amusement, Good and Bad on Trial."—The Church to Direct Amusements.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 3—[Special]—Dr. Talmage preached in the Brooklyn tabernacle this morning on the subject, "Opera houses, theaters, bowling alleys, skating rinks and all styles of amusement, good and bad, on trial." The opening hymn was

Awake my soul, stretch every nerve
And press with vigor on!

The text was from Judges xvi—25: "And it came to pass, when their hearts were merry, that they said: Call for Samson, that he may make us sport. And they called for Samson out of the prison house; and he made them sport." Following is the sermon in full:

There were three thousand poeple assembled in the Temple of Dagon. They had come to make sport of eyeless Samson. They were all ready for the entertainment. They began to clap and pound, impatient for the amusement to begin, and they cried: "Fetch him out! Fetch him out!" Yonder I see the blind old giant coming, led by the hand of a child into the very midst of the temple. At his first appearance there goes up a shout of laughter and derision. The blind old giant pretends he is tired and wants to rest himself against the pillars of the house; so he says to the lad who leads him: "Show me where the main pillars are." The lad does so. Then the strong man puts his right hand on one pillar, and with the mightiest push that mortal ever made, throws himself forward until the whole house comes down in thunderous crash, grinding the audience like grapes in a wine press. "And so it came to pass, when their hearts were merry, that they said: 'Call for Samson that he may make us sport,' and they called for Samson out of the prison house and he made them sport." In other words, there are amusements that are destructive and bring down disaster and death upon the heads of those who practice them. While they laugh and cheer they die. The three thousand who perished that day in Gaza are as nothing compared with the tens of thousands who have been destroyed, body, mind and soul, by bad amusements and by good amusements carried to excess.

In this course of sermons I am now preaching you must have noticed that I have no sympathy with ecclesiastical strait-jackets, or with that wholesale denunciation of amusements to which many are pledged. I believe the church of God has made a tremendous mistake in trying to suppress the sportfulness of youth and drive out from men their love of amusement. If God ever implanted anything in us, He implanted this desire. But instead of providing for this demand of our nature, the church of God has, for the most part, ignored it. As in a riot, the mayor plants a battery at the end of the street and has it fired off, so that everything is cut down that happens to stand in the range, the good as well as the bad, so there are men in the church who plant their batteries of condemnation and fire away indiscriminately. Everything is condemned. There are a great many who denounce ball-playing; they hate puzzles; they despise charades; they abhor tableaux; they say: "Away with all parlor games!" They talk as if they would like to have our youth dressed in blue uniforms, like the children of an orphan asylum and march down the path of life to the tune of the dead march in Saul. They hate a blue sash or a rosebud in the hair, or a tasseled gaiter, and think a man almost ready for Sing Sing who utters a conundrum. Young Men's Christian associations of the country are doing a glorious work. They have fine reading rooms and all the influences are the best kind and are now adding gymnasiums and bowling alleys, where without any evil surroundings our young men may get physical as well as spiritual improvement. We are dwindling away to a narrow-chested, weak-armed, feeble-voiced race, when God calls us to a work in which he wants physical as well as spiritual athletes. I would to God that the time might soon come when in all our colleges and theological seminaries, as at Princeton, a gymnasium shall be established. We spend seven years of hard study in preparation for the ministry and come out with bronchitis and dyspepsia and liver complaint and then crawl up into the pulpit and the people say: "Don't he look heavenly!" because he looks sickly. Let the church of God direct, rather than attempt to suppress the desire for amusement. The best men that the world ever knew have had their sports. William Wilberforce trundled hoop with his children. Martin Luther helped dress the Christmas tree. Ministers have pitched quoits. Philanthropists have gone a-skating. Prime ministers have played ball.

This church to-day is filled with men and women who have in their souls unmeasured resources of sportfulness and frolic. Show me a man who never lights up with sportfulness and has no sympathy with the recreations of others, and I will show you a man who is a stumbling-block to the kingdom of God. Such men are caricatures of religion. They lead young people to think that a man is good in proportion as he groans and frowns, and looks sallow, and that the height of a man's Christian stature is in proportion to the length of his face. I would trade off five hundred such men for one bright-faced, radiant Christian on whose face are the words "rejoice, evermore!" Between here and Fulton ferry every morning by his cheerful face he preaches fifty sermons. I will go farther and say that I have no confidence in a man who makes a religion of his gloomy looks. That kind of a man always turns out badly. I would not want him for the treasurer of an orphan asylum. The orphans would suffer. Among forty people whom I received into the church at one communion there was only one applicant of whose piety I was suspicious. He had the longest story to tell; had seen the most visions and gave an experience so rapturous and profound that all the other applicants were discouraged. I was not surprised in a year after to learn that he had run off with the funds of the bank with which he was connected. Who is this black angel that you call religion—wings black, feet black, feathers black? Our religion is a bright angel—feet bright, eyes bright, wings bright. Taking her place in the soul, she pulls a rope that reaches to the skies and sets all the bells of heaven a-chiming. There are some persons who, when talking to a minister, always feel it politic to look lugubrious. Go forth, O people, to your lawful amusements. God means you to be happy. But when there are so many sources of innocent pleasure, why tamper with anything that is dangerous and polluting? Why stop our ears to a heavenfull of songsters, to listen to the hiss of a dragon? Why turn back from the mountain side, all abloom with wild flowers and adash with nimble torrents, and with blistered feet attempt to climb the hot sides of fire-belching Cotopaxi?

Now, all opera houses, theaters, bowling alleys, skating rinks and all styles of amusements, good and bad, I put on trial to-day and judge of them by certain cardinal principles. First, you may judge of any amusement by its healthful result or by its baleful reaction. There are people who seem made up of hard facts. They are a combination of multiplication tables and statistics. If you show them an exquisite picture they will begin to discuss the pigments involved in the coloring. If you show them a beautiful rose they will submit it to a botanical analysis, which is only the post-mortem examination of a flower. They have no rebound in their nature. They never do anything more than smile. There are no great tides of feeling surging up from the depths of their soul, in billow after billow of reverberating laughter. They seem as if nature had built them by contract and made a bungling job out of it. But blessed be God, there are people in the world who have bright faces and whose life is a song, an anthem, a pæan of victory. Even their troubles are like the vines that crawl up the side of a great tower on the top of which the sunlight sets and the soft airs of summer hold perpetual carnival. They are the people I like to have come to my house. If you but touch the hem of their garments, you are healed. Now it is these exhilarant and sympathetic and warm-hearted people that are most tempted to pernicious amusements. In proportion as a ship is swift it wants a strong helmsman; in proportion as a horse is gay, it wants a stout driver; these people of exuberant nature will do well to look at the reaction of all their amusements. If an amusement sends you home at night nervous so you cannot sleep and you rise in the morning, not because you are slept out but because your duty drags you from your slumbers you have been where you ought not to have been. There are amusements that send a man next day to his work bloodshot, yawning, stupid, nauseated, and they are wrong kinds of amusements. There are entertainments that give a man disgust with the drudgery of life, with tools because they are not swords, with working aprons because they are not robes, with cattle because they are not infuriated bulls of the arena. If any amusement sends you home longing for a life of romance and the thrilling adventure, love that takes poison and shoots itself, moonlight adventures and hair breadth escapes, you may depend upon it that you are the sacrificed victim of unsanctified pleasure. Our recreations are intended to build us up; and if they pull us down as to our moral or to our physical strength, you may come to the conclusion that they are obnoxious.

Still further; those amusements are wrong which lead you into expenditure beyond your means. Money spent in recreation is not thrown away. It is all folly for us to come from a place of amusement feeling that we have wasted our money and time. You may by it have made an investment worth more than the transaction that yielded you a hundred or a thousand dollars. But how many properties have been riddled by costly amusements? The table has been robbed to pay the club. The champagne has cheated the children's wardrobe. The carousing party has burned up the boy's primer. The table cloth of the corner saloon is in debt to the wife's faded dress. Excursions that in a day make a tour around a whole month's wages; ladies whose lifetime business it is to "go shopping" have their counterparts in uneducated children, bankruptcies that shock the money market and appal the church, and that send drunkenness staggering across the richly figured carpet of the mansion, and dashing into the mirror and drowning out the carol of music with the whooping of bloated sons come home to break their old mother's heart. When men go into amusements that they cannot afford, they first borrow what they cannot earn and then they steal what they cannot borrow. First they go into embarrassment and then into lying and then into theft; and when a man gets as far on as that, he does not stop short of the penitentiary. There is not a prison in the land where there are not victims of unsanctified amusements. How often I have had parents come to me and ask me to go over to New York and beg their boy off from crimes that he had committed against his employer—the taking of funds out of the employer's till or the disarrangement of the accounts. Why, he had salary enough to pay all lawful expenditure but not enough salary to meet his sinful amusements. And again and again I have gone and implored for the young man, sometimes, alas! the petition all unavailing. Merchant of New York, is there a disarrangement in your accounts? Is there a leakage in your money drawer? Did not the cash account come out right last night? I will tell you. There is a young man in your store wandering off into bad amusements. The salary you give him may meet lawful expenditures but not the sinful indulgences in which he has entered and he takes by theft that which you do not give him in lawful salary.

How brightly the path of unrestrained amusement opens. The young man says: "Now I am off for a good time, never mind economy, I'll get money somehow. What a fine road, what a beautiful day for a ride; crack the whip, and over the turnpike; come, boys, fill high your glasses. Drink! Long life, health, plenty of rides just like this!" Hard working men hear the clatter of the hoofs and look up and say: "Why, I wonder where those fellows get their money from, we have to toil and drudge. They do nothing." To those gay men life is a thrill of an excitement. They stare at other people and in turn are stared at. The watchchain jingles. The cup foams. The cheeks flush. The eyes flash. The midnight hears their guffaw. They swagger. They jostle decent men off the sidewalk. They take the name of God in vain. They parody the hymn they learned at their mother's knee; and to all pictures of coming disaster, they cry out: "Who cares!" and to the counsel of some Christian friend: "Who are you!" Passing along the street some night you hear a shriek in a grog-shop, the rattle of a watchman's club, the rush of the police. What is the matter now? Oh, this reckless young man has been killed in a grog-shop fight! Carry him home to his father's house. Parents will come down and wash his wounds and close his eyes in death. They forgive him all he ever did, though he cannot in his silence ask it. The prodigal has got home at last. Mother will go to her little garden and get the sweetest flowers, twist them into a chaplet for the silent heart of the wayward boy, and push back from the bloated brow the long locks that were once her guide. And the air will be rent with the father's cry, "Oh, my son, my son, my poor son! Would to God I had died for thee, oh, my son, my son!"

You may judge of amusements by their effect upon physical health. The great need of many good people is physical recuperation. There are Christian men who write hard things against their immortal souls when there is nothing the matter with them but an incompetent liver. There are Christian people who seem to think it is a good sign to be poorly, and because Richard Baxter and Robert Hall were invalids they think that by the same sickness they may come to the same grandeur of character.

I want to tell the Christian people of my congregation that God will hold you responsible for your invalidism if it is your fault, and when through right exercise and prudence you might be athletic and well. The effect of the body upon the soul you acknowledge. Put a man of mild disposition upon the annual diet of which the Indian partakes, and in a little while his blood will change its chemical proportions. It will become like unto the blood of the lion or the tiger or the bear while his disposition will change and become fierce, cruel and unrelenting. The body has a powerful effect upon the soul. There are good people whose ideas of heaven are all shut out with clouds of tobacco smoke. There are people who dare to shatter the physical vase in which God has put the jewel of eternity. There are men with great hearts and intellects in bodies worn out by their own neglects. Magnificent machinery capable of propelling a Great Eastern across the Atlantic yet fastened in a rickety North river propeller. Physical development which merely shows itself in fabulous lifting or in perilous rope-walking or in pugilistic encounter excites only our contempt but we confess to great admiration for the man who has a soul in an athletic body, every nerve, muscle and bone of which is consecrated to right uses. Oh, it seems to me outrageous that men through neglect should allow their physical health to go down beyond repair, spending the rest of their life not in some great enterprise for God and the world but in studying what is the best thing to take for dyspepsia. A ship which ought with all sails set and every man at his post to be carrying a rich cargo for eternity, employing all its men in stopping up leakages! When you may through some of the popular and beautiful recreations of our time work off your spleen and your querulousness and one-half of your physical and mental ailments, do not turn your back from such a grand medicament.

Again, judge of places of amusement by the companionship into which they put you. If you belong to an organization where you have to associate with the intemperate, with the unclean, with the abandoned, however well they may be dressed, in the name of God quit it. They will despoil your nature. They will undermine your moral character. They will drop you when you are destroyed They will give not one cent to support your children when you are dead. They will weep not at your burial. They will chuckle over your damnation. But the day comes when the men who have exerted evil influence upon their fellows will be brought to judgment. Scene: the last day, stage: the rocking earth. Enter-dukes, lords, kings, beggars, clowns. No sword, no tinsel, no crown. For footlights, the kindling flames of a world; for orchestra, the trumpets that wake the dead; for gellery, the clouds filled with angel spectators; for applause, the chapping floods of the sea; for curtain, the heavens rolled together as a scroll; for tragedy, the doom of the destroyed; for farce, the effort to serve the world and God at the same time; for the last scene of the fifth act, the tramp of nations across the stage—some to the right, others to the left.

Again, any amusement that gives you a distaste for domestic life is bad. How many bright domestic circles have been broken up by sinful amusements? The father went off, the mother went off, the child went off. There are to-day the fragments before me of blasted households. Oh, if you have wandered away I would like to charm you back by the sound of that one word, "home."

Do you not know that you have but little more time to give to domestic welfare? Do you not see, father, that your children are soon to go out into the world, and all the influence for good you are to have over them you must have now? Death will break in on your conjugal relations, and, alas, if you have to stand over the grave of one who perished from your neglect! I saw a wayward husband standing at the death-bed of his Christian wife and I saw her point to a ring on her finger and heard her say to her husband: "Do you see that ring?" he replied. "Yes, I see it." "Well." said she, "do you remember who put it there?" "Yes," said he," "I put it there." And all the past seemed to rush upon him. By the memory of that day, when in the presence of men and angels, you promised to be faithful in joy and sorrow, and in sickness and in health, by the memory of those pleasant hours when you sat together in your new home talking of a bright future by the cradle and the joyful hour when one life was spared and another given, by that sick bed when the little one lifted up the hands and called for help and you knew he must die, and he put one arm round each of your necks and brought you very near together in that dying kiss, by the little grave in Greenwood that you never think of without a rush of tears, by the family Bible where, in its stories of heavenly love is the brief but expressive record of births and deaths, by the neglects of the past, and by the agonies of the future, by a judgment day when husbands and wives, parents and children, in immoral groups, will stand to be caught up in the shining array or to shrink down into darkness, by all that I beg you to give to home your best affections, I look in your eyes to-day and I ask you the question that Gehazi asked of the Shamanite, "Is it well with thee? Is it well with thy husband? Is it well with thy child?" God grant that it may be everlastingly well!

Let me say to all young men, your style of amusement will decide your eternal destiny. One night I saw a young man at the street corner evidently doubting as to which direction he had better take; his hat lifted high enough so you could see he had an intelligent forehead, stout chest; he had a robust development. Splendid young man. Cultured young man. Honored young man. Why did he stop there while so many were going up and down. The fact is that every man has a good angel and a bad angel contending for the mastery of his spirit. And there was a good angel and a bad angel struggling with that young man's soul at the corner of the street. "Come with me," said the good angel. "I will take you home; I will spread my wing over your pillow; I will lovingly escort you through life under supernatural protecting; I will bless every cup you drink out of; every couch you rest on; every doorway you enter. I will concentrate your tears when you weep." "Come with me," said the good angel, in a voice of unearthly symphony. "No, no," said the bad angel, "come with me. I have something better to offer. The wines I pour are from chalices of bewitching carousal. The dance I lead is over floor tesselated with unrestrained indulgencies. The paths I tread are through meadows daisied and primrosed. Come with me!" The young man hesitated at a time when hesitation was ruin, and the bad angel smote the good angel until it departed, spreading wings through the starlight until forever the wings vanished. That was the turning-point in that young man's history for, the good angel flown, he hesitated no longer, but started on a pathway which is beautiful at the opening but blasted at the last. The bad angel, leading the way opened gate after gate and at each gate the road became rougher and the sky more lucid and, what was peculiar, as the gates slammed shut it came to with a jar that indicated it would never open. The scenery on either side the road changed from gardens to deserts and the bright wings of the bad angel turned to sackcloth, and the eyes of light became hollow with hopeless grief and on the right side the road there was a serpent and the man said to the bad angel, "What is that serpent?" And the answer was "That is the serpent of stinging remorse." A vulture flew through the sky and the man asked the bad angel, "What is that vulture?" And the answer was "that is the vulture waiting for the carcases of the slain." And then the man began to try and pull off of him the folds of something that had wound him round and round, and said to the bad angel: "What is it that twists me in this awful convolution?" And the answer was, "That is the worm that never dies." And then the man said to the bad angel, "What does all this mean? I trusted in what you said at the corner of the street that night. I trusted it all and why have you thus deceived me?" Then the last deception fell from the charmer and it said: "I was sent forth from the pit to destroy your soul; I watched my chance for many a long year; when you hesitated that night on the street, I gained my triumph; now you are here. Ha! Ha! Come now, let us fill these two chalices of fire and drink together to darkness, ruin and death. Hail! Hail!" O, young man, will the good angel sent forth by Christ or the bad angel sent forth by sin get the victory over your soul? Their wings are interlocked this moment above you contending for your destiny, as above the Appenines eagle and condor fight mid-sky. This hour may decide your destiny. God help you! To hesitate is to die.

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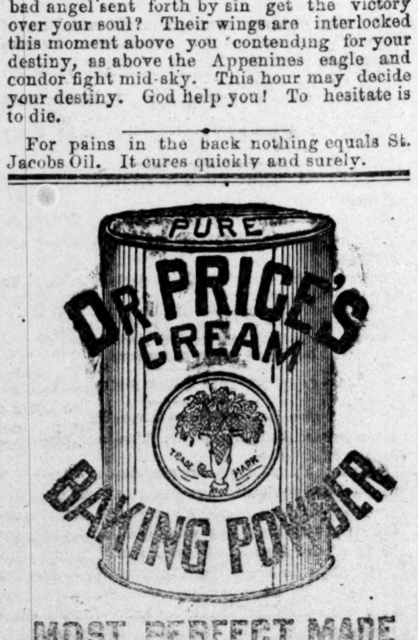

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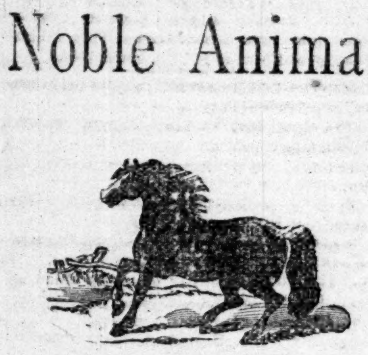

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About the first of April, 1885, four or five horses in our stable were taken with that dreaded disease, Pinkeye. We did everything that we could to relieve them, using all the remedies laid down in the horse books, but without any appreciable benefit. The sufferings of the poor animals were terrible, as they wasted away under this disease. At last one of the best of them died. Having read a statement from Colonel James L. Fleming, of Augusta, about the cure of a valuable horse of Pinkeye with Swift Specific, we determined to give it a trial and secured a supply. We followed Colonel Fleming's direction and gave each animal four ounces of S. S. S. with equal quantity of water three times a day. Some of the cases were more obstinate than others, but all yielded in time to the influence of the medicine. The first symptoms of improvement were a disposition to move about and a gradual increase of appetite. We are happy to say that Swift Specific has made a perfect cure of the remaining four horses, and they are in splendid condition to-day. From our experience, we believe Swift's Specific is one of the best tonics for the animal as well as for the human race. It invigorates the system and improves the appetite of the horse as well as of the man, and will no doubt make the horse shed off more readily his winter coat of hair. We most cordially recommend it.

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PINKEYE.

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Colonel James L. Fleming, a prominent grocery merchant, a member of the firm of Messrs. Fleming & Loflin, Augusta, Ga., makes the following statement of the treatment of a valuable horse with Swift's Specific:

In the fall of 1883 I had a valuable colt taken with a severe case of pinkeye, which resulted in the most fearful case of blood poison I have ever seen. After eight or nine months of doctoring with every remedy that I could hear of I despaired of a cure. At this time the horse was unable to move, because of swollen limbs. His right hind leg was as large as a man's body, and had on it over forty running sores. He had also a number of large sores on his body and other limbs. He was a most pitiable looking object, and I was advised to end his sufferings with a shot gun. He was a valuable animal and I did not want to loose him. After racking my brain in search of another remedy more efficacious, I thought of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) I knew it was invaluable to the human family as a blood purifier, and why should it not be for the animal as well? I did not hesitate, but sent last July to Atlanta for a supply.

I began the treatment with 4 oz. of S. S. S. and 4 oz. of water three times a day. This I continued for a week. Then I increased the dose to 6 oz. of each and continued for a week. Then I increased to 8 oz and run it for a week, when I went back to 6 oz. again. The result was that at the end of the first week the horse had a fair appetite, which he had not since his sickness. At the end of the second week even greater improvement was apparent, for many of the sores were healing up nicely and the horse manifested a desire to move about. At the end of the third week he began to show a gain of flesh and had full appetite. The swelling had about disappeared. I used in all about fifteen bottles of Swift's Specific, and when I quit its use the horse had only four small sores left on him and they healed up immediately.

In August last all symptoms of the disease passed away, and up to date no signs of the return of the trouble have made their appearance, and the horse has done a mule's work on my farm, where he can be seen any day and is in better condition than for eighteen months past. Every remedy that I could hear of or find in horse books had been exhausted before I tried Swift's Specific, and but for it I honestly believe the horse would have died in less than a month. I regard it one of the most remarkable cures I have ever known. Thus this great medicine has proven a boon to the animal as well as to the human race.

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Augusta, January 9, 1885.

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FOR SALE, A PERFECT BROKE FAMILY HORSE harness and saddle. Any lady or child can ride or drive him; stands without hitching; can be seen at Taylor's stable. No need of any second hand man applying. J. C. Lindsay, of Kentucky tf

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A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOTES with mortgage clause costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, postpaid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address, The Constitution. tf.

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FOR RENT—FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, 22 West Mitchell street. Apply to James A. Watson or M. Barnett, on the premises. 29. 1w

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

NOTICE—THE ATLANTA AND WEST POINT railroad company offers for rent its vacant freight depot in Atlanta, with the use of adjacent track. Apply to the undersigned at the office of said company. L. P. Grant, president. Atlanta, October 25th, 1884.

PERSONAL.

I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW IN WHAT MANNER the Atlanta wire works make wire works so cheap. It looks like a mystery.

WM. RENNIE, EXPERT BOOKKEEPER AND accountant, 44 Marietta st. Bookkeeping taught. Books written up night or day. 15 years practical experience. Highest testimonials. tf

DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHFUL DRINK Malt Pulp, Malt Cider, manufactured and for sale by P. Lowenstein, 45 South Broad street. may 2—d6t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BUSINESS MEN TO SEND SIXTY cents to THE CONSTITUTION for a book of 100 ironclad mortgage notes, waiving homestead and the garnishment of wages. tf.

WANTED—Boarders.

PARTIES WISHING GOOD BOARD WILL DO well to consult this column. tf

GOOD BOARDING HOUSE KEEPERS CAN keep their houses full by advertising in our en cent column. tf

PARTIES DESIRING FRESHLY RENOVATED, comfortable rooms with board, can obtain the same by calling on or addressing Mrs. C. I. Brown, at the Angier house, 89 East Mitchell street.

A SOUTHERN HOME IN A NORTHERN CITY. Cool and pleasant rooms, newly furnished centrally located; home comforts; terms moderate; transients taken. Mrs. E. H. Mitchell, 102 East Twenty-Third street, New York City. 2w

THE BEST BOARDING HOUSE IN THE CITY—42 E. Mitchell st. Capitol House, board and lodging first class, cheapest rates in the city for good beard and beds. my3tf

HELP WANTED—Females.

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG GIRLS IN city or country, (distance no object) to work for us at their homes. The business is something entirely new and easily learned. Good salary. We have large orders and take all you can make. No canvasing or peddling; no glass painting; particulars free. F. Eaton, New England Trading Co., Boston, Mass. Box 5153. 3

WANTED—LADIES TO TAKE LIGHT, PLEASANT work, to be done at home—any one can do it—we furnish steady work and have over 200 ladies now working for us who are earning from $1 to $2 a day. For sample, particulars, etc., send 16 cents to. Cohen & Co., 50 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

HAVE $1,000 TO $1,500 TO INVEST WITH services of experienced business man. State particulars, in confidence address, Fred Jones, 829 W Congress st., Chicago, Ills. sun mon

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG ladies as telegraph operators; competent. Address lock box 367, Atlanta, Ga. sun

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH 7 ROOMS, ONE block from Wheat street car line, lot 50x200, splendid well water, some of the most choice fruit trees in Atlanta. Address, Residence, Constitution office. 4t

FOR SALE—$2,500—10 ACRES, WELL TIMBERED, adjoining my home place in Edgewood, the most elevated and beautiful site along the line of the Ga. R. R.—for a few days only. J. R. Mayson.

LADIES COLUMN.

LADIES WILL FIND A CHOICE AND VARIED collection of green house and bedding plants at Downing Hill nursery near Grant park. W. P. Robinson. sun mon tues

OIL PAINTINGS AND PICTURE FRAMES ALL sizes at half price and bargains in baby carriages at Variety Store, 73 Whitehall st may3tf

AUCTION SALE.

GRAND COMBINATION SALE OF 100 HEAD of horses and mules at auction on Thursday, May 7th, '85, at W. O. Jones's sale stables, Loyd street, Atlanta, Georgia. The above stock is not only broke down horses, but consists of good sound work horses, fine single drivers, double teams and saddle horses. All stock sold will be guaranteed as represented. All parties and stock dealers in want of stock, will do well to attend this sale. The contributors to this sale are well-known stock dealers from Tennessee and Kentucky. Sale to commence promptly at 10 a.m. W. O. Jones. D. P. Ellis, Auctioneer. may 4—4t

LOST.

LOST—A PEARL CROSS—THE FINDER WILL be suitably reward ed by leaving it at the Kimball house office. may 4—3t

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

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Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, Ga., July 9th, 1883.—Dr. P. R. Holt, Eufaula, Ala., Dear Sir: I am pleased to report that I have been entirely cured of indigestion by the use of your Dyspeptic Elixir. I was induced by a friend to try it, after having tried almost every remedy known for my disease, without the slightest effect. I took only three small bottles of your medicine before I was entirely well, I suffered several years, and although it has been three years since I used your preparation, I have had no return of it. Yours truly, W. A. Wright, Comptroller General, State of Georgia. For sale, retail, by Magnus & Hightower, Atlanta, Ga. ap5 d3m

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PRONOUNCED BEST NOTE

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Published Daily and Weekly.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

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THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, MAY 4, 1885.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic States at 1 a. m.: warmer and fair weather; southerly winds. East Gulf: Fair weather; winds shifting to southerly; stationary temperature.

THE disaster reported yesterday in a Galveston hotel is one likely to happen anywhere where extreme vigilance is not exercised. A defective boiler is about as uncertain as a schoolgirl's whim.

AFTER passing their men and their ships in review, the English and Russian governments have about come to the conclusion that war is not necessary. The grain brokers have had their fun, however, many of them to their sorrow.

THE revival of the military spirit in the south is one of the cheering signs of the times. The scenes which are being witnessed in Mobile are inspiring enough to drive away thoughts of care, and to create feelings of pride over the young manhood of the land.

BEE culture is one of those industries which enter into the economy of a well regulated farmer's life. In that it is an employment especially suited to women, it becomes a subject of great interest. The letter of Mrs. Parker upon this subject will bear careful reading.

UNJUST CRITICISM.

Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, appears to be somewhat impatient at the delay of President Cleveland in removing republican federal office-holders in the south and supplying their places with honest and respectable men. Freeing his mind of its pent up emotions, Senator Eustis declares that "Mr. Cleveland, thus far, from a democratic standpoint, has been a conspicuous and humiliating failure," and he continues:

> The half-hearted manner in which the president has been pursuing the important work of placing in the hands of trusted, capable and efficient representatives of the party through whose influence and almost superhuman exertion he was placed at the head of affairs, those various charges and duties for the safe conduct of which the democratic party is alone to be held responsible to the people, is little less than disgusting. Untrue to the confidence reposed in him, and unworthy of the great compliment bestowed on him by his [illegible] constituents, his administration has com[illegible]menced with a series of blunders, and his friends [illegible] in Louisiana and throughout [illegible]s and supporters cause for complain[illegible] the union have just and regret to be[illegible] Indeed, I am sorry for this, but it [illegible] compelled to make the statement, [illegible] nevertheless, and the question now [illegible] flounder the errors of which I now speak, and which have become so patent to the whole country, are mistakes of the head or the result of evil promptings and treacherous conduct toward the party whose principles he claims to represent. The fact that a horde of unscrupulous, ignorant, died-in-the-wool and offensively partisan radical leaders all over the country under democratic rule, and in direct violation and contradiction of the very principles of democracy and the wishes of a majority of the people, as expressed at the ballotbox, is a shame and a disgrace, and a reflection on the competency, capability and character of those whose suffrages placed Mr. Cleveland in the white house. It should be understood that a president and a few cabinet officers do not of themselves constitute a party or an administration. The active workers in all the multifarious departments of the government—those who make the figures, manipulate the books, and keep the records—are the administrators of our affairs, and these under President Cleveland are republicans. They are the same who have been running the machine for nearly a quarter of a century, in whom the people had lost confidence, and regarding whom a change was so eagerly and anxiously desired by the country. Now let me ask: What sort of reform is this? And what is likely to come out of it? The fact is, democrats do not intend to be held responsible for this kind of government. The democracy, it would be well to state, is bigger than Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet combined, of which both are but the creatures, and the representatives of that party at Washington will see that Mr. Cleveland shall pursue the proper line of action. The whole truth of the matter is, Mr. Cleveland is totally lacking in information respecting the condition of affairs in the south and west, and is relient entirely on the feverish advice of a couple of mugwump papers in New York city, who are just as ignorant as he regarding those important sections. It is now no longer a matter of distribution of offices and government patronage, but a question of party principle, and the democratic element will see to it that this administration is democratic in the full significance of the term, or that Mr. Cleveland and his cabinet shall fall and be buried in the ruins they have made.

Now we do not hesitate to say that there is absolutely nothing in President Cleveland's administration thus far—no event, no development, calculated to justify such criticism as this. We do not hesitate to say, moreover, that there are not a dozen reflecting democrats in the south that will approve the temper or indorse the language of Senator Eustis's remarks. Such wild and irrational criticism does not represent the democratic party in the south.

What is the situation? President Cleveland has been in office just eight weeks today. He entered upon his duties with larger responsibilities than a republican president would have had. He had not only to keep the machinery of government in motion—to look after the affairs, both great and small, of a nation of 50,000,000 of people—but he had to introduce an entire change of policy. No president, with one exception, has ever had a more difficult task before him; and no president has ever devoted himself more patiently, more intelligently and more patriotically to the tremendous work before him. He has not only to attend to his routine duties, which are a burden on the most industrious man, but he has to attend to the thousand and one demands on his time and attention that are made by individuals and by the public at large. He has not only to give a democratic drift and tendency to his administration, but he has to inquire into the fitness of thousands of applicants for office.

What Senator Eustis says about the necessity of reform in the federal offices of the south is every word true; but it will be time enough to criticize the president when he betrays an intention to allow the rascals who now hold office in the south to remain in their places. But the president has no such intention. He understands the situation in the south quite as well as Senator Eustis, and [illegible]dates the necessity for reform quite as [illegible] there are other duties pressing [illegible] least, as important as the [illegible] in the south. Cer[illegible] to be [illegible]tient yet

THE TRUNK MURDERS.

Criminals, as a class, have little originality. They borrow the methods of their predecessors and imitate them closely.

When the trunk containing Preller's body was found in the Southern hotel at St. Louis, old newspaper readers quietly looked out for a similar horror. They did not have long to wait. Last Thursday in a baggage room at Pittsburg a suspicious trunk checked through from Chicago attracted attention. It was opened and found to contain the dead body of an Italian. Before the sensation caused by this discovery had died away it was reported that another trunk containing a dead body had passed through to Philadelphia, checked from Columbus, Ohio. Of course it is impossible to tell how long this trunk murder craze will last, but it may be expected to continue until some bold criminal blazes out a new pathway for his followers and imitators. Just at present every murderer who desires to safely get rid of the ghastly evidence of his crime leaps to the conclusion that his best course is to pack it in a trunk and ship it to a distant city. This method works well only when people are unsuspicious. It will not do at a time when the newspapers are filled with trunk murderers. Suspicion is contagious. Already people are in a state of mind concerning trunks. The stranger who wants to deposit a trunk or ship it away any distance is regarded with an ominous scowl by railway employes, policemen, draymen, hotel clerks, small boys and hysterical women. He is questioned and stared at until it becomes an easy matter to trace him if it should become necessary. If one or two more trunks turn up with gory contents, something like a panic may be expected. The privileges of the custom house officers will be exercised at hotels, baggage rooms and other places where trunks begin and end their journeys. Every suspicious trunk will be opened and examined. Drummers' samples and feminine toggery will be turned topsy-turvy and thoroughly inspected.

But murderers read the newspapers and know what is going on. They will be quick to take the alarm. They know when it is safe to pack their victim in a trunk. Now that public attention has been drawn to the business, it is probable that the men who commit secret murder, will find some other way of disposing of dead bodies. If they adopt a sensational method, however, we may expect it to become the rage for a time. Every novel feature in crime is destined to be imitated as long as imitation is safe.

IT is thought that Keifer will try to demonstrate to the public that he is still a republican leader in Ohio. The truth is that Keifer is a very big man for Ohio.

IT is not likely that there will be any unnecessary railroad litigation in Georgia for sometime to come

THE patience of the public is most marvellous, but it is [illegible] inclined to draw the line at useless railroad litigation.

BROOKLYN goes ahead of Atlanta in its critical judgment of pictures. The time has been when a Frenchy picture set Atlanta wild, and stirred up no end of discussion and law suits. All that, however, is a thing of the past, and when a gaudy piece of high art comes along our people grin and bear it without a murmur. But it is not so in Brooklyn. In that renowned "City of Churches," high art does not stand a ghost of a chance unless it has its clothes on. When the "Adamless Eden" pictures ornamented the walls and bill boards in Atlanta, our citizens were equal to the shock. They simply averted their faces or pulled their hats over their eyes and passed on. Nobody thought of raising a row about the matter. The same pictures were pasted up in Brooklyn the other day, and there was almost a riot. The bill-poster was indicted. Copies of the pictures were shown in court, and the judge used this strong language: "There is no question in my mind that these pictures are indecent and obscene, and that the defendant is as much responsible as if he put them up himself. Such pictures do a great deal of injury to morals, and particularly to those of children. I consider it an infernal business to blazon the boards of the city with these demoralizing pictures, and I think it is about time for the courts to take cognizance of the matter. I find the defendant Murphy guilty of the offense charged, and will defer sentence for a week." This is pretty rough from every standpoint. It will be seen that the frisky "Adamless Eden" people got off scot free, while a bill poster, who perhaps never saw the pictures, was punished because the bills were posted by his workmen.

THE New York aristocrats—so called—are not contributing anything to the Bartholdi statue fund. They care nothing about liberty. In the event of a war with England they would be tories.

MASSACHUSETTS has had a thunder-shower—the echo probably of republican mutterings over the appointment of Pillsbury.

IT is a remarkable fact that a president of the United States elected by the people has not visited the south since the days of George Washington. Mr. Cleveland would do well to follow the example of George and pay us a visit.

IN the late war between the states Russia sided from first to last with the north. When England and France were strongly disposed to recognize the confederacy Russia pledged herself not to be influenced by the course of other nations. When it seemed that the United States would be involved in a foreign war, Russia secretly gave assurances of her readiness to stand by this country. This throws light upon the ostensibly friendly visit of a Russia fleet to the United States in the winter of '63-64, and it is strongly believed that our purchase of Alaska was in reality prompted by Mr. Seward's desire to show Russia the grateful feeling of his government. Under the circumstances it would not be strange if the people of the north or the republican party felt a sympathy with Russia, but such is not the case. It is generally admitted that England represents civilization, and Russia barbarism. Russian ascendency in India would be a formidable check to the world's progress. England is connected with us by ties of blood and language, and moreover, in this case she is right. If she has to fight the bear she will have America's best wishes.

COLONEL MAPLESON, the commander in chief of her majesty the queen's North American opera company, has played a farewell engagement in Chicago. Chicago appears to be a very lucky town.

THE Providence Journal is afraid the United States are about to stir up the hornet's nest of Spanish-American hostilities. In the event of a row we are authorized to state that Rhode Island will be wrapped in warm flannels and adequately protected.

IT is mentioned as a singular fact that James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, never cared for books. He liked to roam about in the woods, or sail on the waters, and when the mood seized him he would sit down and write a story with the rapidity of lightning. Cooper cared little for grace or beauty of language, or even for grammatical accuracy, so long as his books teemed with strong situations, which, as he expressed it, described themselves. Like Walter Scott, he believed in vigorous methods, and made his scenes [illegible] so impressive that they took a [illegible] on his readers' imaginations.

THE New Orleans Picayune, of Friday, was printed on paper made from the refuse of sugar cane. The paper appears to be strong and substantial, and is called bagasse paper, which is a strong and substantial name.

A CHICAGO paper says that the eastern dailies recruit their editorial staffs from the ranks of broken down opera companies. This accounts for the love of beer in eastern journalism.

THE Springfield Republican is right when it says that "one democrat is as good as another," but it should remember that any democrat is better than a Blaine republican.

THE American people have been a century trying to settle the grammatical construction of the phrase "the United States." Recently President Cleveland used the phrase "the United States are," and was at once picked up by several critical editors. The Buffalo Courier promptly sided with the president, while the Cleveland Leader claimed that in speaking of the country at large we should say "the United States is." During the controversy many quotations have been made from the supreme court decisions on both sides of the question. Chief Justice Waite, for instance, seems to have straddled the fence. In one case he says "the United States have," and in another case he says "the United States has." Justice Miller is equally scattering. In his decisions he speaks of the United States as "they," "it" and "her." The Courier expresses itself satisfied with the authority of such a phrase as the constitution of the United States. "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies."

It is said that Mahone will run for governor of Virginia on a repudiation platform. If the people of Virginia propose to do any repudiating, they should repudiate Mahone.

IN England there is an income tax that works well. In this gay republic of ours the poorer classes pay all the taxes.

THE good people of Louisville, Kentucky, are in a stew over the proper pronunciation of the name of their city. They cannot decide whether they live in Lewisville or Leweyville. Mr. Temple Bodley has added to the confusion by speaking of Lewizville, and the Hon. Albert S. Willis has excited general indignation by calling it Lewovol. It will be recollected that the great state of Arkansas found it necessary to resort to a statute law in order to settle the pronunciation of its name. This course is recommended to the citizens of Louisville. There is no doubt that it is either Louisville or Leweryville, but which is it? If the matter is left unsettled such loose speakers as Mr. Bodley and Mr. Willis may succeed in corrupting public pronunciation, and the city may deteriorate into Lewizville or even Lewovol. Clearly something must be done quickly.

THE Providence Journal says: "Singularly enough, it appears that Mr. Eugene Higgins is not an ardent civil service reformer." This means, of course, that he is not an ardent republican. The truth is, Higgins is a glowing democrat.

RUSSIA is a country without any national system of elementary education. A small class of the people are very highly educated, while the masses are left in absolute ignorance. The vast extent of territory and the smallness of the communities increase the difficulties in the way of general education. The people appear to be apathetic. The ruling classes fear that they will lose their grip if the masses learn to read and think for themselves.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

THE crown princess of Germany is always on the lookout for art treasures.

GABRIEL's horn will in all probability interrupt a joint ballot in the Illinois legislature.

DURING the month of April the postmaster-general filled six hundred fourth class postoffices.

AT one time during the revolutionary war the currency of the country had so far depreciated that a barrel of flour was worth $1,575, and John Adams paid $15,000 for a suit of clothes and a hat.

"I NEVER knew a thing to be right that I have not fought for gladly, and I have never asked whether it would make me popular or unpopular," said Mr. Beecher to his congregation the other day.

HAMMERED brass teapots, with ebony handles, are among the newest things to be seen on fashionable breakfast tables. They are exceedingly pretty, and look as well on the sideboard as they do on the table.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS, president of the Massachusetts Bicycle club, is called the most accomplished road-riding wheelsman in the country. He has ridden 13,500 miles, 7,500 miles of which were done without a fall.

A NEW YORKER predicts that the day is not far distant when the speed of the roller skater, by means of improved skates, will be increased to forty miles an hour. When that day arrives the American bank cashier will take roller skates instead of the cars to make the journey to Canada.

THE celebrity of Scottish gardeners is said by a high authority to be largely due to the creditable care which Scotch master gardeners in the last century bestowed on the technical and general education of their apprentices in the long winter evenings. Scotch gardeners have been famous for nearly two hundred years.

THE Florida travel increases every year. There are fifteen large hotels in Jacksonville, which, in five months last season, entertained 31,357 guests, while during the season just closing they had 36,072 visitors. In addition to this great number it is estimated that the boarding houses accommodated as many more.

THE wife of an habitual drunkard in Buffalo, N. Y., has obtained a verdict of $1,000 damages against a liquor-seller who persisted in selling her husband whisky after he had been notified to desist. The verdict is a righteous one, though two of the jurors rendering it were saloonkeepers.

NO English peer or peeress can be arrested for debt, need serve on juries, or be called out in the militia, and they do not swear on oath, but on honor, except when witnesses in any court. They can sit in any court in England with their hats on, can wear a sort of uniform as peers, can carry arms, but not in their pockets, and, if they commit treason or felony, they must be tried by their peers.

THE utterance of a New York statesman is cited to illustrate the tendency of the American mind to express itself in metaphor: "Talk about statesmen," said he, "there are more statesmen to the square inch in the first ward than in any other ward in the city. Why, if you'd take one of Sammy Tilden's old speeches and plant it in a crack on the sidewalks, you'd wake up in the morning and find a tree forty feet high, with a statesman sitting on every branch."

SECRETARY ENDICOTT says there is not a particle of truth in the reported conflict of authority between General Sheridan and the secretary of war. It is said General Sheridan, when he was appointed general of the army, raised this same question by issuing an order directing all staff reports to be made to him. Rawlins, who was then secretary of war, protested, and President Grant revoked Sheridan's order. That was certainly eminent authority on a simi-military question.

IT is no mere truism to assert that Queen Victoria is the best born lady in her own dominions, both as the immediate descendant of kings and as nearer in blood than any of her subjects to the old reigning dynasties of Stuart, Tudor, and Plantagenet. The dukes of Buckingham and Sutherland, who in this respect stand as near as any to the throne, descend from Henry VII; while her majesty issues from James I. Henry VIII. has no descendants in England, nor has Richard Cœur de Lion, nor Edward the black prince, nor Henry V., nor William of Orange.

DR. JOHN J. MORAN attended Edgar Allen Poe in his dying moments. He now writes that the habits of intemperance did to some extent cloud the poet's early life, but not his later years. Poe's constitution was such that he could not become a dram drinker, and for four years previous to his death he was perfectly temperate. His death was caused by ill treatment and exposure suffered from a party of Baltimore roughs, who caught him, cooped him up, drugged him and voted him during an excited election. In attending him during his last illness Dr. Moran saw that his patient gave no signs of a debauch. He refused a glass of spirits the day before he died.

MESSRS. JOHN B. HUGHES and John H. Putnam, of Ohio, who have been appointed United States consuls at Birmingham and Honolulu respectively, are both pronounced friends and supporters of ex Senator Pendleton. Mr. Hughes has been in Washington ever since the inauguration. A Star reporter found him at the Ebbitt, where he has been stopping, and in speaking of his appointment he said he owed it to Pendleton. He is 35 years old and a gentleman of pleasing address and manners. The selection of Hughes and Putnam for important positions has elated the democrats who believe in giving the offices to none but strict party men no little. Both of these gentlemen are active and ardent party workers in Ohio, and have been for years. They are of the strictest school of party men, and it is argued that their preferment means that the president will hereafter put democratic workers in office.

THE SLANG EPIDEMIC.

A Worse Enemy to the Queen's English Than Bad Grammar.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Slang is breaking down social conventionalities by its free and indiscriminate use. It is lessening maidenly dignity, which should always be intrenched behind soft and gentle speech. It is deteriorating the standard that we once held for our young men, and is unquestionably a vice making its inroads as insidiously as drink or gambling. Our children are allowed to interlard their conversation with the catch-words of low comedies, without remonstrances, which must in the end produce its effect upon character and conduct.

Slang is a reflection upon the progress of our civilization, and if not repressed will soon become a prevailing feature of our popular literature. Our schools should be the reformatories for its cure. The principles of correct speaking are simple enough to be conveyed intelligently to the youngest children, and it should be impressed upon them that the use of pure diction is one of the stepping-stones toward building up a pure character.

It is pitiable to listen to the conversation of the average school girl of to-day, whose lips should be as unsullied as the bloom upon her cheek. I will leave it to the initiated to interpret the meaning of the following phrases, selected at random, but actually uttered by some of the representatives of our first-class schools and seminaries:

"Din't we have Jim dandy fun to-day at school?"

"Yes, but the old dragon got on her ear because we didn't know our Latin."

"Gee whi! I don't care."

"Ah, there! Stay there!"

"Jimeny, cracky! She's a daisy."

"Did you catch on?"

"Yes; I tumbled to the racket."

"Did you know that Jack Smith had blown out most of his fortune?"

"You bet; he intends to fly high. The governor has to shell out the sheckels."

"Well, it is a comfort to have as much dough as a person wants."

"I saw him making a break along the street on a blue streak."

"Awfully jolly!" "Awfully funny!" "Take the cake?" "I should smile!" "What a gillie!"

But it is needless to multiply the expressions ad infinitum. Do not such examples of slang confront us as a horrible nightmare? Does it not plainly show that the tendency is increasing to an alarming degree? It is bringing the conversation of our sons and daughters down to the level of theives' jargon, and is fast obliterating all delicacy of the sentiment in the minds of both establishing a freemasonry of course and corrupt language as a means of social intercourse. The descent is easy which leads to vulgarity in thought, and it is a wise parent who can foresee the end.

One Who Sticketh Like a Brother.

From the Nassau correspondent New York Times.

The centipede is much larger than the scorpion, and I think even more to be dreaded. He grows sometimes to be six or eight inches long, but is slim and rather flat. He, too, travels very fast (he ought to, he has legs enough), and he scratches rather than bites, leaving an ugly mark wherever he sets in one of his numberless claws. Like the scorpion, he lives under boards or stones or at the bottom of old walls. He is made up all in joints, like a tape worm, and each joint has either two or four legs. The centipede's poison lies in his claws. There is a bent and very sharp claw at the end of each leg, which sticks into the flesh, and if he gets one of these claws into you he quickly pulls himself up upon your hand, or whatever part of you he has a hoid of, and sets in the rest. One gentleman in Nassau described to me a thrilling encounter he had with a centipede. On going to bed one night he put on that long white linen garment which is so comforting to the senses in a hot climate, and it did not take him long to discover that there was something in it. A moment later a centipede was fastened to his back, and the gentleman was trying to tear the linen off with as little delay as possible. The centipede by this time had given up all claim to the linen, but held on to the back for dear life. They stick very tightly, having to be almost torn off; and the gentleman had to call for help to have him pulled off. By the time assistance arrived the insect had crawled a foot or two up his victim's back, leaving a fiery red mark wherever a claw had touched. And all this time the gentleman was enjoying the sensation of having a hundred hot needles run into him. From this and some similar experiences it is quite fashionable in the tropics to shake your clothes well before putting them on.

The Tornado Season Approaching.

From the New York Herald.

The meteorological conditions in the west and south for the past two days, for the first time this season, very nearly approached those favorable to the genesis of tornadoes. Various theories of the birth of the tornado have been advanced. Mr. Silas Bent, of St. Louis, holds that when the cold, heavy northerly wind of the Mississippi valley encounters the warm southerly current, the former, owing to its greater specific gravity, wedges under or under-runs the light south winds, and thus placed between the warm earth below and the still warmer south wind above, and, feeling the impulse of its increasing temperature, begins to expand; but, being still pressed ouward by its own volume in the rear, at last finds a weak spot in the stratum above, when the fatal whirl originates in the breach thus made. This theory is undoubtedly in accordance with physical laws and observation. The death-dealing storm of the central valleys is formed only when great thermal contrasts exists within limited areas Yesterday at the same hour the thermometer read as low as 37° in the upper Mississippi valley and 83° on the lower Mississippi; the contrast on Saturday was still more striking—50° at St. Louis and 90° at Vicksburg. Fortunately, so far this spring, but few, if any, severe whirlwinds have been reported in the south and west. But from present indications the truce between the tornado-breeding elements can not long be maintained. The western meteorologists should be on the lookout for the periodic development of tornadoes, and renew their efforts to forewarn threatened districts of their approach.

Mr. Henpeck's Muscular Exercise.

From the Newman Independent.

"Now, my dear," said Mrs. Henpeck, who was reading a magazine, "what do you think of this?"

"What do I think of what?" growled Mr. Henpeck.

"My magazine says that ten single men die of cholera to one married man. Now, what do you think of that, Mr. Growler?"

"Oh, that's because married men take so much more exercise than single men."

"What exercise do you take, Mr. Henpeck, that a single man doesn't take, I'd like to know?"

"Carrying a collicky baby four hours every night."

A Clear Case of Libel.

From the New York Sun.

Brown (to lawyer)—Smith called me a fool jack ass in the presence of witnesses. Isn't that remark actionable?

Lawyer—Yes, it is libellous, certainly. Did he say anything else?

Brown (anxiously.)—He said he could prove it.

Lawyer—That won't make any difference.

Brown (relieved)—All right. If you are sure of that. Go ahead and sue him for $500.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Sun Cholera Remedy.

Subscriber, Beaufort, S. C.: Please publish the sun cholera remedy.

For more than forty years what is known as "the sun cholera medicine" has stood the test of experience as the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever yet devised. As was once vouched for by the New York Journal of Commerce, "no one who has this by him and takes it in time will ever have the cholera." Even when no cholera is anticipated it is an excellent thing for the ordinary summer complaints, colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, etc., and we have no hesitation in commending it Here it is: Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops in a wineglass of water, according to age and violence of the attack. Repeat every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

Christians and Buddhists

C. R., Forsyth, Ga.: How many Christians and Buddhists are there in the world?

The estimate is 410,900,000 Christians and 500,000,000 Buddhists.

PHILADELPHIA'S COOKING CRAZE.

Young Women Practicing on Toy Stoves—Queer Clubs and Costly Dinners.

Philadelphia correspondent New York Sun.

A regular cooking craze exists here in the most fashionable circles. Young women who are infatuated in the study of how to make Irish stews, and the greatest belles of the town spend hours before pretty little toy stoves of their own, studying the mysteries of marmalade and mayonnais. There are a half dozen or more notable cooking clubs for men here, some of which have achieved a wide reputation. The State in Schuylkill, as it is called, is the most famous. Lafayette undoubtedly sat at its board, and there are traditions afloat of how the father of his country, with an apron on and his sleeves rolled up, pared potatoes and helped make soup under its roof. Lately the club celebrated its 152d anniversary. It owns an island in the river, which, in the formation of the original union, was left, as a joke, out of the country, a principality in itself, and it is called the State in Schuylkill. Every member has to don a peculiar costume and help prepare the dinner and brew the punch. Every applicant for membership must serve an apprenticeship at cooking before he is admitted. The Rabbit club is another cooking organization, and there are a number more that combine fishing and rowing with the art of frying and broiling. There are dozens of men in the Philadelphia club who, if the chef does not get up a soupe to suit them, can and often do go into the kitchen and cook it themselves. Large sums of money are spent for dinners, and the private dinners of some of the old banks and trust funds are exceedingly elaborate affairs.

A movement has just begun to have cooking taught in the girl's normal school with a view of giving the teachers who go forth to the public schools such a knowledge of it that they may be able to make practical housekeepers of the rising generation of girls. The ladies at the head of this movement are Miss Pendleton, the sister of Hon. George H. Pendleton, and Miss Meredith, a daughter of the late William M. Meredith.

A dozen or more dining clubs have sprung up, all of them unique. The Clover club, for instance, makes it a point to invite any stranger of consequence who happens to be in town on the set dates of its monthly dinners. The result is that governors, patent medicine men, statesmen, dentists, editors, song and dance men, railroad presidents, actors, negro minstrels—a medley of the most surprising character—meet around its festal board. Every one is expected to contribute to the entertainment if called upon, and from the beginning until the ending of the dinner some one is on the floor singing, dancing, telling a story, making a speech, doing a card trick or amusing the company in some original manner. Actors and others sometime come in disguised and kick up ficticious rows, to be taken out by mock policemen. Between times the whole company, numbering 100 or more, sing comic songs and click their glasses in chorus. Everyone has to throw off dignity for the time being, and no man is safe from jokes and interruption while speaking.

Fat Women.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Doomsday is rapidly overtaking stout ladies who have calmly witnessed the coming of all fashins and the going of the same, placid, unvexed and undisturbed.

Growing more fat from a state of contentment, and more content from a state of fatness. True, they have had to hunt out special stay-makers and shoe-makers and frock-makers, and hailed the elastic stretchable jerseys with a delight which has threatened a collapse at the rumor of them being removed because scraggy people have grown tired of stuffing arms and necks for this skin-tight garment, which sticketh closer than a poor relation.

There always came in, in each season, such a distingue lot of dolmans for fat ladies, and fat people move with such squeaky shoed majesty through a crowd as to command attention where slim, wiry females would remain comparatively unnoticed. Fat women look better lying back on the cushions of a coupe than the clapboard sisters, who spoil all by their nervous clutches at the blinds and their craning of necks to be seen.

Fashion had always a pleasant little donation for her 300-pound slaves, who grabbed at it eagerly, and were as pleased as a child with a new head for its dislocated doll.

Fat women smile a good deal because they have lost sight of their large feet, and are not nervous over ill-fitting shoes as big as the fan to a threshing machine.

But, alas! content is fleeing far away, and the new state of things will inevitably bring on nerves again and thinness, the result always of much worriment.

Fashion, for once, has completely ignored handsome, fleshy ladies, who look handsome because of their splendid proportions, although you never met one who did not tell you she sat up nights reading exhausting treatises on how to become thin.

Like the artificial Saxon—the stout lady, in spite of her girth and ponderous walk, will soon be lost to sight, to make room for the new creature of the hour.

The raw-boned, shingle made magazine-plate article is rising in the horizon fast and long necks, long shapeless waists, suppressed hips, angular arms and a general stick-in-the back kind of woman is to "rule the covert, the camp, the grove."

There are very few fleshy old maids. They say worry keeps them flat chested and thin as hornets. Now is the time for this sisterhood to come from their seclusion and make one more grab at unruly man, that arch deceiver, who has thus far hid under a rain water barrel, or his own conceit, and eluded the catcher.

There never lived a little girl who, upon meditating on the future and her mother's borrowed fashion books, did not long from her inmost soul to look some day just like the impossible, high-shouldered, small-waisted, pine-board sort of a lady dressed up as fine as a fiddle in the books. Now, little maids, your wishes may be gratified to your heart's content.

The corsetmakers are insane with glee, as no ready-made machine can crush, compress and flatten the female works as can she whose business it is to concoct vices, not eradicate them.

Somebody is bound to be killed with all this foolishness, of course.

Doctors have labored for years to do away with even the loosest stays, as a necessary abolishment before a race of stout, sturdy, great-lunged women can be born.

Where are the lungs going for the summer? Somewhere to incommode livers, spleens or either stay-at-home organs, who are not situated to take in boarders for any time. Next winter consumption will write his spidery autograph on many a now blooming cheek, and ulcers on the liver will become the rage. They will come high, but in the language of the day, women must have them.

No sooner did common sense and spinal diseases ostracise high heels than fashion bethought her of another, more railroad-sort-of end for women, and lo! the small waist and long, tight corsets are here.

To My Husbands.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A more pathetic and amusing tombstone has not loomed into the public mind for a good while than that which a famous Kentucky beauty has just erected to her three or four departed husbands, and if the dead gentlemen were at all true in their conjugal attachments they ought to feel highly honored by this last tribute of wifely regard.

Women with heart enough to love five or six husbands in succession, and with energy enough to kill them off one after the other, are often of an obese temperament and are inclined to forget the old love in the enjoyment of the new, and let the dead fellows alone. There is none of this meanness in the Kentucky beauty. She blends her pleasures of the present with the memories of the past and proceeds as of old.

Husbands whose health and youth are failing while their wives are still buoyant and youthful may take some courage from this monument "To My Husbands." Of course the aspiring widow will marry again if she can, but the gentlemen in a declining state may remember the generous Kentucky beauty and hope that their surviving and remaining wives may follow her example.

Beauty in the Bath.

From the Pittsburg Times.

"Yes, Miss Abbott is in her room. Will you send your card up?" said the clerk of the Seventh avenue hotel.

The Sunday Critic reporter scribbled his name on a piece of pasteboard and a moment later a colored boy disappeared with it on a silver plate.

He returned smiling, and handed the reporter a delicate tinted, perfumed card with the following startling announcement:

"I am all undressed. Just getting into the bathtub. Haven't got a stitch on me. But if you'll wait till I have my bath, I'll see you.

EMMA ABBOTT."

The reporter waited until Miss Abbott had immersed herself. She appeared as fresh as a daisy and as bright and vivacious as ever.

At Love's Gate.

I.

Love came to me one summer day
Amid the mounds of fragrant hay,
Laughed in my face, and went his way.

II.

Again, when autumn woods aflame
With gold and scarlet were, he came
And whispered low a dainty name.

III.

And when the hills grew white with snow,
And high north winds began to blow,
He passed me with footsteps slow.

IV.

And now I wonder, will he bring
His priceless gift when robins sing.
And blossoms fleck the path of spring?

V.

For by the roadway to his gate,
Clad as befits my lowly state,
Humbly, a suppliant I wait!

TRAINING BEES.

A WOMAN'S STORY OF WORK A WOMAN CAN DO.

Mrs. Eliza R. Parker Gives Her Experience in Bee Culture—Practical Hints as to the Management of the Business, and the Profit There is in it—Bee Notes.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Whatever opinions may be held as to the profits of bee raising in this country, the desire for information on the subject demonstrates the fact that there exists a very general and widespread interest in this branch of industry. Much has been said and written of late in regard to bee-keeping as an occupation for women, and it is recommended to them as very light and very lucrative employment.

To avoid the disappointment that is sure to follow exaggerated and visionary whims on the subject, it may be well to emphasize the fact that the proper care of bees requires hard work, and, during certain seasons, a great deal of it. Any woman, with but a little outlay of time and strength, may take care of a few stands of bees and realize a small return; but, if undertaken as a means of support, patience and industry will be required to insure success, that it offers a profitable field of work to women, however, is now well demonstrated, and, cases are numerous where they have grown rich at the business.

BEE KEEPING A SCIENCE.

Under the old system of bee keeping, bees required a great deal of care and attention, especially during the summer season, while the winter were very destructive to them, thus rendering the business very precarious and uncertain, and at best the profit very small. But under any of the new methods of bee management, which are founded on correct and scientific principles, bee keeping is reduced to a science. There can be no loss without a cause, there can be no gain without a proper understanding of the natural habits and requirements of bees, and we do not hesitate to say that a correct knowledge of the subject will insure success.

After bees are once located in suitable hives, very little expense is required to keep them in good condition. Hives, if possible, should be placed on the south side of buildings, or a close board fence facing southeast or west. If they are situated so as to be under the shade of trees, and thus protected from the rays of the sun during the heat of the day, it will be best; the hives should be set three feet apart, and made to stand perfectly level.

Beginners in bee raising, I should remember that bees always mark the location of their hives, and if the latter are removed in the working season, the result is, all the bees that go forth are lost, therefore it is necessary to place the stocks early in the spring before they have marked the situation of the stands, and not change them after the bees have commenced their labors.

A SWARM OF BEES.

A swarm of bees contain one queen, thousands of workers, and in the summer season, a limited number of drones. The queen is the only fully developed female in the swarm, and usually lives from four to six years. The queen has a sting, yet may be handled with impunity, for except in combat with a rival queen she will not use it.

The working bee is much smaller than the queen, and on it devolves all the labor of the swarm, it possesses an instinct but little inferior to reason in the human family.

The drone is the male bee, and swarms should not be permitted to rear a large number of these non-producers, as it takes a great deal of honey to support them in idleness for several months.

The natural increase of the honey bee is very imperfectly understood. The queen lays all the fertile eggs in the swarm. A high temperature will forward, while a low temperature will retard the maturing of the brood. The controling of swarming is now perfectly understood, and it is important that the bee keeper should become acquainted with the best method.

HOW TO EXTRACT PROFIT.

To receive the greatest amount of profit from bees they must be fed before nature furnishes them food. White sugar dissolved in water is the best article for the purpose. The sources from which bees collect honey are various. Almost every flower, tree, shrub and vine in field, forest or garden yields honey, and in the south, the home of the bee, a profusion of wild flowers afford a rich harvest. When we take into consideration the fact that bees will go seven miles or more to collect material, it is easy to understand that a certain number of swarms will succeed in almost any locality, and that bee-keeping can be made a very profitable and healthful occupation for women, especially those who, to the injury of their health, are confined to the house, excluded from the air and sunshine a great portion of the time.

In an article as limited as this, it is impossible to give correct rules for bee culture, and we are only endeavoring in it to show to women seeking a means of support that bees give ample return for the labor and care required by them, especially in the south, where climate and food is so favorable. But to succeed with bees we should recollect that personal experience is the best guide, or in other words, that "practice makes perfect."

In engaging in the business, none but strong, healthy stocks should be bought, and the best hives only used, then their natural habits and requirements should be closely studied, and the care and attention given them that knowledge teaches they require. The precise condition of the bees should always be known. Whether they are weak or strong, without a queen, or in any way requiring assistance from their keeper. To succeed in this industry or in anything else, one must become interested in their work, when annoyances and discomforts will seem trivial, when compared with the success which patience and perseverance will surely bring to the earnest worker.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

IN LITIGATION FOR 23 YEARS.

A Long Standing Suit Decided Against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The court of appeals has just decided the peculiar case of Cyrus H. McCormick, a resident of Chicago, against the Pennsylvania Central railroad company, which has been in litigation twenty-three years. The suit was begun in and has been passed upon four times by the supreme court, and three times by the court of appeals. Eminent counsel has been employed on both sides; for the plaintiff, being Daniel D. Lord, E. W. Stoughton, Beach & Brown and Roscoe Conkling, and for the defendant, Blatchford, Seward, Griswold and Dacosta. The leading facts of the case are as follows: On March 11, 1862, the plaintiff with his family and baggage applied to the defendant at Philadelphia for transportation on its railroad. The baggage was placed on the train, and while the plaintiff was procuring the tickets and having some dispute about the checking of the baggage, the train started off with the baggage, the defendant refusing to give the plaintiff either checks or the baggage. The baggage was carried on to Chicago and destroyed at the depot by fire on the morning of its arrival. The trunk contained costly clothing and diamonds belonging to Mrs. McCormick, their loss involving thousands of dollars. The jury awarded a verdict in favor of Mr. McCormick for the full value of the goods and interest, which amounted to $16,431.10. The Pennsylvania railroad appealed the case and a prolonged litigation was the result, the legal contest being over the points of law, and technicalities raised by counsel on both sides. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants had wrongfully seized and held his property in resistance of his claims, and therefore was liable for its full value. The defendant argued that the effort of the plaintiff to have his baggage stopped was virtually a waiver of his right of action; that the plaintiff had no right to recover for such property as had been presented by him to his wife, and that jewelry could not be designated as baggage. The action on appeal was begun in April, 1867. The late decision is a finality to this long-contested case, and gives the executors of the deceased plaintiff the full amount of the claim, with interest.

THE YOUNG FARMERS.

THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS I BIBB COUNTY SOIL.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Young Farme Club at Holton—Some Interesting and Instructive Speeches—A Good Dinner and a Pleasant Day Generally.

HOLTON, Ga., May 1.—[Special correspondence.] One year ago to-day the Young Farmers' club of t southern states was organized at this pretty litt village. The club originated from a suggestio made by A. M. Allen, Jr., of Quitman county, in letter written to the Southern Cultivator in Jul 1883. Hon. W. J. Northen, Major Sidney Herber Captain R. E. Park, Hon. R. A. Nisbet and severa other progressive farmers took hold of the matte and the result was a meeting at Holton May 1 1884, to organize the club. Hon. W. J. Northe was elected president, Hon. R. A. Nisbet vice pres ident, Major Sidney Herbert secretary, and Mr A. M. Allen, Jr., treasurer. The membershi was small, but at subsequent meetings held a Macon during the last state fair, and at New Or leans durging the exposition, it was largely increas ed. To-day, more than five hundred young farmer own allegiance to the club, and Virginia, Nort Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas have each a vice-president and three members of the executive committee. The club ha nothing to do with questions of politics, but i intended solely for the improvement of the young farmers and their farms.

The meeting to day was largely attended. Nearly every southern state was represented, Georgia especially sending a large delegation.

The club was the guest of the Holton Farmers' club, one of the oldest and best agricultural societies in Georgia. Hon. R. A. Nesbit, president of the Holton club, and Captain R. E. Park, a member of the same club, and the owner of the famous Holton stock farm, assisted by a number of residents of Holton, met the excursion trains from Atlanta and Macon, and at once took hospitable charge of the hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who had come to enjoy the pleasures of the day.

At ten o'clock Hon. R. A. Nesbit called the meeting to order in the beautiful grove just out of the Holton Farmers' club grounds, on the bank of the Ocmulgee. He introduced the president of the Young Farmers' club, Hon. W. J. Northern, who was received with applause. President Northen replying to President Nesbit's graceful words of welcome, paid a high tribute to the Holton club, spoke enthusiastically of the success of the Young Farmers' club, and concluded by eloquently eulogizing the wives of southern farmers.

The Rev. S. S. Sweet, of Macon, offered an appropriate prayer.

President Northen announced that the order of business would be, first, to hear letters and speeches from prominent farmers and others interested in the farming interest; second, dinner; and, third, the regular business meeting of the club in the hall of the Holton Farmers' club.

After music by an excellent string band, Secretary Herbert read an interesting letter from Colonel J. C. Richardson, of Alabama, expressing regret on account of not being able to be present.

Mr. W. W. Stringfellow, vice-president for Alabama, was introduced. Secretary Herbert supplemented the introduction by saying that Mr. Stringfellow was the son of a preacher, and, that as he was too honest to be a lawyer, not good enough to be a preacher, and too lazy to be anything else, he had dropped upon farming as a means of gaining a livelihood. Mr. Stringfellow, a tall, handsome young man, mounted the platform and delivered a speech that immediately put his hearers in a good humor. He said that he was a stock farmer, and was much interested in the subject. His farm, near Montgomery, was about the size of a back yard, but he managed, nevertheless, to make it profitable. He had not come to Georgia to make an agricultural speech, but had come to see fine cows and pretty women. He had seen both and was satisfied. He started to leave the platform, but the crowd insisted on his making a speech. He returned, and gave an amusing account of how he did not water his milk, but milked his water. He followed up this account with a short speech full of keen wit and good sense, gaining frequent and liberal applause from the delighted listeners.

An interesting letter from Dr. John Karr, of Arkansas, was read. He is the editor of the Rural Worker, published at Little Rock. His absence was caused by an excursion of the Arkansas press association to the New Orleans exposition.

Mr. A. I. Branham, of THE CONSTITUTION, was introduced, and delivered a short address, expressing sympathy with the objects of the club.

Secretary Herbert read a synopsis of an address on "Diversified Agriculture for Young Farmers," by Mr. William B. Schrader, of Tallahassee, Fla. The address was a fine one, especially that part of it which advised all young unmarried farmers to secure good wives as quickly as possible. Mr Schrader is one of the most efficient workers connected with the Young Farmers' club.

The next item on the programme was the gem of the occasion. This was a recitation by Miss Bessie Mills, a pupil of Miss Bunnie Love's school, Atlanta. Miss Bessie is but nine years old, but her elocution was perfect, and the recitation made a profound impression. The subject was, "Hoeing Carrots and Cabbages," and the recitation was a stinging reply to a question asked by a gentleman who delivered a literary address at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Virginia, last year. In the course of his address the orator sneeringly asked: "Is man, created a little lower than the angels, to spend his days hoeing carrots and cabbages?" Major Sidney Herbert is the author of the answer so beautifully delivered by little Miss Bessie. The little lady was overwhelmed with applause, and was the recipient of some lovely flowers.

Letters were read from Colonel T. A. Flannigan, of Louisiana, and Mr. W. H. Worthington, of Mississippi. The latter wrote of the "Mission of the Agricultural Press." He is the editor of the South, published at Columbus, Mississippi.

A synopsis of an address by Vice-President B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, and letters from Vice Presidents J. H. Wilson, of North Carolina, and J. K. Smith, of Virginia, were read.

Hon. N. E. Harris, member of the general assembly of Georgia for Bibb county, was then introduced, and delivered an address on "Technical Education as applied to Farm Machinery." Mr. Harris is a forcible speaker, and his address was received with many expressions of favor. The following is a verbatim report of what the distinguished and learned speaker said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Your programme announces that I am to speak on the subject of "Technical education as applied to farm machinery."

The words are those of your secretary, and taking them in the popular sense they indicate the drift of what I desire to say to you to-day. There is a great stir in the world on the subject of technical education. You cannot take up a newspaper without finding an article or paragraph referring to it, and almost every nation in the civilized world is more or less concerned about it. I will not stop here to discuss the reason of all this. To those who are curious on the subject it may be sufficient to suggest that the reason is probably found in the wonderful progress made by the world in the present century. All our advance is material: and is bottomed on the application of natural forces through the agency of machinery to the lightening of labor, and the multiplication of the blessings of civilization to the enjoyment of human life. So widespread is the demand for this education that all the great colleges of the continent have been forced to remodel their courses of study, and in a vast number of instances to add the work shop of the artisan and engineer to the library of Aristotle and the garden of Greek and Latin roots. Technical education, as now understood is an education of the hand and eye in contradistinction to the mere education of the mental faculties or powers. The two may, indeed, blend together, for in fact I think that no one can be what the French denominate in any calling an "artiste," without the development of the mechanical as well as the mental or metaphysical genius, if you will allow the term. Educate the two together, skill and brains, and whether the man be a poet, a writer, a doctor, a farmer or mechanical engineer, he has laid the foundation for the development of all the manhood within him, and from first principles he may go on till he can reach to the borders of the in-

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The natural increase of the honey bee is very imperfectly understood. The queen lays all the fertile eggs in the swarm. A high temperature will forward, while a low temperature will retard the maturing of the brood. The controling of swarming is now perfectly understood, and it is important that the bee keeper should become acquainted with the best method.

HOW TO EXTRACT PROFIT.

To receive the greatest amount of profit from bees they must be fed before nature furnishes them food. White sugar dissolved in water is the best article for the purpose. The sources from which bees collect honey are various. Almost every flower, tree, shrub and vine in field, forest or garden yields honey, and in the south, the home of the bee, a profusion of wild flowers afford a rich harvest. When we take into consideration the fact that bees will go seven miles or more to collect material, it is easy to understand that a certain number of swarms will succeed in almost any locality, and that bee-keeping can be made a very profitable and healthful occupation for women, especially those who, to the injury of their health, are confined to the house, excluded from the air and sunshine a great portion of the time.

In an article as limited as this, it is impossible to give correct rules for bee culture, and we are only endeavoring in it to show to women seeking a means of support that bees give ample return for the labor and care required by them, especially in the south, where climate and food is so favorable. But to succeed with bees we should recollect that personal experience is the best guide, or in other words, that "practice makes perfect."

In engaging in the business, none but strong, healthy stocks should be bought, and the best hives only used, then their natural habits and requirements should be closely studied, and the care and attention given them that knowledge teaches they require. The precise condition of the bees should always be known. Whether they are weak or strong, without a queen, or in any way requiring assistance from their keeper. To succeed in this industry or in anything else, one must become interested in their work, when annoyances and discomforts will seem trivial, when compared with the success which patience and perseverance will surely bring to the earnest worker.

ELIZA R. PARKER.

IN LITIGATION FOR 23 YEARS.

A Long Standing Suit Decided Against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, May 2.—The court of appeals has just decided the peculiar case of Cyrus H. McCormick, a resident of Chicago, against the Pennsylvania Central railroad company, which has been in litigation twenty-three years. The suit was begun in and has been passed upon four times by the supreme court, and three times by the court of appeals. Eminent counsel has been employed on both sides; for the plaintiff, being Daniel D. Lord, E. W. Stoughton, Beach & Brown and Roscoe Conkling, and for the defendant, Blatchford, Seward, Griswold and Dacosta. The leading facts of the case are as follows: On March 1, 1862, the plaintiff with his family and baggage applied to the defendant at Philadelphia for transportation on its railroad. The baggage was placed on the train, and while the plaintiff was procuring the tickets and having some dispute about the checking of the baggage, the train started off with the baggage, the defendant refusing to give the plaintiff either checks or the baggage. The baggage was carried on to Chicago and destroyed at the depot by fire on the morning of its arrival. The trunk contained costly clothing and diamonds belonging to Mrs. McCormick, their loss involving thousands of dollars. The jury awarded a verdict in favor of Mr. McCormick for the full value of the goods and interest, which amounted to $16,431.10. The Pennsylvania railroad appealed the case and a prolonged litigation was the result, the legal contest being over the points of law, and technicalities raised by counsel on both sides. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants had wrongfully seized and held his property in resistance of his claims, and therefore was liable for its full value. The defendant argued that the effort of the plaintiff to have his baggage stopped was virtually a waiver of his right of action; that the plaintiff had no right to recover for such property as had been presented by him to his wife, and that jewelry could not be designated as baggage. The action on appeal was begun in April, 1867. The late decision is a finality to this long-contested case, and gives the executors of the deceased plaintiff the full amount of the claim, with interest.

THE YOUNG FARMERS.

THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS IN BIBB COUNTY SOIL.

The Second Annual Meeting of the Young Farmers' Club at Holton—Some Interesting and Instructive Speeches—A Good Dinner and a Pleasant Day Generally.

HOLTON, Ga., May 1.—[Special correspondence.]—One year ago to-day the Young Farmers' club of the southern states was organized at this pretty little village. The club originated from a suggestion made by A. M. Allen, Jr., of Quitman county, in a letter written to the Southern Cultivator in July, 1883. Hon. W. J. Northen, Major Sidney Herbert, Captain R. E. Park, Hon. R. A. Nisbet and several other progressive farmers took hold of the matter, and the result was a meeting at Holton May 1, 1884, to organize the club. Hon. W. J. Northen was elected president, Hon. R. A. Nisbet vice president, Major Sidney Herbert secretary, and Mr. A. M. Allen, Jr., treasurer. The membership was small, but at subsequent meetings held at Macon during the last state fair, and at New Orleans durging the exposition, it was largely increased. To-day, more than five hundred young farmers own allegiance to the club, and Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas have each a vice-president and three members of the executive committee. The club has nothing to do with questions of politics, but is intended solely for the improvement of the young farmers and their farms.

The meeting to day was largely attended. Nearly every southern state was represented, Georgia especially sending a large delegation.

The club was the guest of the Holton Farmers' club, one of the oldest and best agricultural societies in Georgia. Hon. R. A. Nesbit, president of the Holton club, and Captain R. E. Park, a member of the same club, and the owner of the famous Holton stock farm, assisted by a number of residents of Holton, met the excursion trains from Atlanta and Macon, and at once took hospitable charge of the hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who had come to enjoy the pleasures of the day.

At ten o'clock Hon. R. A. Nesbit called the meeting to order in the beautiful grove just out of the Holton Farmers' club grounds, on the bank of the Ocmulgee. He introduced the president of the Young Farmers' club, Hon. W. J. Northern, who was received with applause. President Northen replying to President Nesbit's graceful words of welcome, paid a high tribute to the Holton club, spoke enthusiastically of the success of the Young Farmers' club, and concluded by eloquently eulogizing the wives of southern farmers.

The Rev. S. S. Sweet, of Macon, offered an appropriate prayer.

President Northen announced that the order of business would be, first, to hear letters and speeches from prominent farmers and others interested in the farming interest; second, dinner; and, third, the regular business meeting of the club in the hall of the Holton Farmers' club.

After music by an excellent string band, Secretary Herbert read an interesting letter from Colonel J. C. Richardson, of Alabama, expressing regret on account of not being able to be present.

Mr. W. W. Stringfellow, vice-president for Alabama, was introduced. Secretary Herbert supplemented the introduction by saying that Mr. Stringfellow was the son of a preacher, and, that as he was too honest to be a lawyer, not good enough to be a preacher, and too lazy to be anything else, he had dropped upon farming as a means of gaining a livelihood. Mr. Stringfellow, a tall, handsome young man, mounted the platform and delivered a speech that immediately put his hearers in a good humor. He said that he was a stock farmer, and was much interested in the subject. His farm, near Montgomery, was about the size of a back yard, but he managed, nevertheless, to make it profitable. He had not come to Georgia to make an agricultural speech, but had come to see fine cows and pretty women. He had seen both and was satisfied. He started to leave the platform, but the crowd insisted on his making a speech. He returned, and gave an amusing account of how he did not water his milk, but milked his water. He followed up this account with a short speech full of keen wit and good sense, gaining frequent and liberal applause from the delighted listeners.

An interesting letter from Dr. John Karr, of Arkansas, was read. He is the editor of the Rural Worker, published at Little Rock. His absence was caused by an excursion of the Arkansas press association to the New Orleans exposition.

Mr. A. I. Branham, of THE CONSTITUTION, was introduced, and delivered a short address, expressing sympathy with the objects of the club.

Secretary Herbert read a synopsis of an address on "Diversified Agriculture for Young Farmers," by Mr. William B. Schrader, of Tallahassee, Fla. The address was a fine one, especially that part of it which advised all young unmarried farmers to secure good wives as quickly as possible. Mr Schrader is one of the most efficient workers connected with the Young Farmers' club.

The next item on the programme was the gem of the occasion. This was a recitation by Miss Bessie Mills, a pupil of Miss Bunnie Love's school, Atlanta. Miss Bessie is but nine years old, but her elocution was perfect, and the recitation made a profound impression. The subject was, "Hoeing Carrots and Cabbages," and the recitation was a stinging reply to a question asked by a gentleman who delivered a literary address at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Virginia, last year. In the course of his address the orator sneeringly asked: "Is man, created a little lower than the angels, to spend his days hoeing carrots and cabbages?" Major Sidney Herbert is the author of the answer so beautifully delivered by little Miss Bessie. The little lady was overwhelmed with applause, and was the recipient of some lovely flowers.

Letters were read from Colonel T. A. Flannigan, of Louisiana, and Mr. W. H. Worthington, of Mississippi. The latter wrote of the "Mission of the Agricultural Press." He is the editor of the South, published at Columbus, Mississippi.

A synopsis of an address by Vice-President B. R. Tillman, of South Carolina, and letters from Vice Presidents J. H. Wilson, of North Carolina, and J. K. Smith, of Virginia, were read.

Hon. N. E. Harris, member of the general assembly of Georgia for Bibb county, was then introduced, and delivered an address on "Technical Education as applied to Farm Machinery." Mr. Harris is a forcible speaker, and his address was received with many expressions of favor. The following is a verbatim report of what the distinguished and learned speaker said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Your programme announces that I am to speak on the subject of "Technical education as applied to farm machinery."

The words are those of your secretary, and taking them in the popular sense they indicate the drift of what I desire to say to you to-day. There is a great stir in the world on the subject of technical education. You cannot take up a newspaper without finding an article or paragraph referring to it, and almost every nation in the civilized world is more or less concerned about it. I will not stop here to discuss the reason of all this. To those who are curious on the subject it may be sufficient to suggest that the reason is probably found in the wonderful progress made by the world in the present century. All our advance is material: and is bottomed on the application of natural forces through the agency of machinery to the lightening of labor, and the multiplication of the blessings of civilization to the enjoyment of human life. So widespread is the demand for this education that all the great colleges of the continent have been forced to remodel their courses of study, and in a vast number of instances to add the work shop of the artisan and engineer to the library of Aristotle and the garden of Greek and Latin roots. Technical education, as now understood is an education of the hand and eye in contradistinction to the mere education of the mental faculties or powers. The two may, indeed, blend together, for in fact I think that no one can be what the French denominate in any calling an "artiste," without the development of the mechanical as well as the mental or metaphysical genius, if you will allow the term. Educate the two together, skill and brains, and whether the man be a poet, a writer, a doctor, a farmer or mechanical engineer, he has laid the foundation for the development of all the manhood within him, and from first principles he may go on till he can reach to the borders of the infinite, the ultimate of the race, aiding to hasten the Titanic period which the bible of science foretells, when man shall be able to end the great conflicts of physical law, and the lion of storms and the tiger of cyclones shall lie down with the zephyr and the sunshine in an endless peace.

Every man who embarks in a profession must at some time in the course of his preparation sit down to familiarize himself with the implements or tools of his trade. This is true of all the learned professions. The lawyer learns to use his books of precedents. So the doctor and his instruments, and the preacher, his church standards. The best machinest or engineers is the one who knows most of the machinery with which he works.

Farming is a mechanical pursuit. It is in fact the great industrial agency that supports the world. This is no time for me to eulogize the farmer. In this gathering at least his claims will be allowed and his position appreciated.

To say that technical instruction is advantageous to the farmer, is simply to state in effect that instruction in the art of farming is beneficial to the one who follows it. There is as much room for profound research and learning here, as in any department of human industry. To dress the soil is to dress the man, to feed the soil will feed the man. As in the case of manufactures the first rude beginning was the sewing of the fig leaves together in the garden, so the first originals of husbandry sprang from the lessons taught by God himself to Adam, when without plow or ax, he was sent forth as the master of the garden "to dress and to keep it."

Since then the implements of farming for thousands of years had been rude and simple, like the people themselves who tilled the soil.

No mechanical genius sought to lighten the labors of man or beast—because the field of the farm was a field of labor. Only in the nineteenth century the waking has come. Now brains and muscles are busy everywhere in the manufacture of labor saving machinery—of new implements in the calling—and a new era has dawned in the farmer's world. Under the impulses of this wonderful age farming is becoming almost a pastime. It is elevated to the dignity of a science, and the educated farmer is become a source of power and influence everywhere. In proportion as the calling is elevated, in the same proportion are the implements and machines necessary to its successful prosecution multiplied. The rude fork and beam that once did duty as plow, and scraped a small furrow in the yielding soil have given place to the valley farmer and the gang sulky, which pulverize the yielding soil till it smiles like a very garden, ready dressed for the seed. The horse cultivator takes the place of the hand hoe, and the meadows and the harvest fields miss the whetting scythe and the reaper's song in the presence of the machinery that prostrates and binds or gathers whole acres at a round.

The inventive genius of our free country has outstripped the world in the discovery and manufacture of new implements and machinery for the farmer's use. New and improved methods of farming follow the introduction of new and improved machinery for carrying it on, and the work has only just begun.

In proportion to the increase of machinery in farming is the necessity of technical education to the farmers increased. There is no limit to the demand which the subject makes. To be able to keep in order or repair the delicate machinery of a steam engine may be one thing, while to weld a broken plowpoint, or forge the iron bolt in the axle of the reaper and binder is another: but each may be essential to the well being of the farm.

All our manufacturing establishments in this country proceed upon the idea of a division of labor. No one man does all the work on any one article, since the introduction of machinery to take the place of hand work. Take, for instance, a manufactory of steam engines. You will find the work divided into sections or departments. The workmen who make the cylinders have no connection with those who make the valves and pipes. The bolts and rods are turned by one class of workmen, while the steel bars and iron frames are made each by another set. The different classes of workmen may not understand how to put together the completed machine, but there must be one man at least who does, and on his skill and genius and fitness for his place, will depend the success of the entire establishment. The iron products of the shop will go forth, each with the impress of his thought upon it. He must be able to do the work in detail himself if he would direct others in the manufacture of the separate parts. So it is with our farming establishments. The laborers who work in grooves and keep the separate departments under way ought to be directed by one head at least that comprehends the entire pursuit. Such is the graduate of our modern technical college. He is not confined to a single branch in the great department of modern art and science. He has the world at his feet. True, his powers may be greater in one direction than in another, or his information more accurate because of a special fondness for some certain process or pursuit, but the great fact after all is that he has the knowledge and the training necessary to carry him forward to an almost unlimited extent, and what he has learned himself to do, he can show and teach others how to do.

To illustrate the importance of technical training to the farmer, I might confidently appeal to the experience of every farmer in this audience. How often has the work of one department been stopped because of some break in the machinery of an engine, a reaper, a cotton gin, and on account of the inability of any one near to mend the broken part, a workman must be sent for and imported from a long distance, everything stopped in the meanwhile, waiting on his coming.

But the profession is interested in technical training in yet another view that may be taken of the subject. Notwithstanding all the wonderful progress made in the invention and manufacture of new and improved farm machinery it must be seen by every one that the subject is not half exhausted. In proof of this it will be only necessary to remind you that scarcely a day passes that does not witness the invention of some implement for saving labor, or more effectually applying to the business of farming. Hitherto almost all the great inventions in this department have been the offspring of persons engaged in a totally different calling. The farmer does not invent new implements for the farmer. How different might this be if you farmers were educated in mechanics, and would be able to bring to bear a trained eye and hand on the work of improving the tools of the trade. Educate the farmer technically and the farmer will necessarily dignify his calling and elevate the grade of the machinery with which his livelihood is obtained.

Finally the education of our farmers in technical schools will tend to preserve their independence in their calling. The grandest trait of the tiller of the soil in all ages has been his freedom from the slavery of custom or trade. An agricultural people are generally a free people. In proportion as the products of his work approximate to the satisfaction of all his wants, in the same proportion will his independence increase. Make the farm self sustaining, and the farmer self-sufficient, and you have made a little world, the law of whose life is the will of the autocrat who owns and directs it. Give the farmer a technical education and you have lifted him over many a harsh and distressing demand in the line of his ever returning duties

But my time is exhausted.

I have said that the country is widely exercised on the subject of technical education. It has been my fortune to aid, in some small measure, the progress of the cause.

I trust the time will soon come when the dream of Jefferson shall be realized and a college, a technical college, teaching to the anxious students the great professions of life—shall be within a day's ride of every young man in all our land.

Then our country, scarred and blighted, shall spring to the front of the world's great march, taking her place, with her offerings of arts and her triumphs of science starring her forehead like glittering gems from the mines, in the rank where her history and her splendid possibilities entitle her to move. I am not large enough and patriotic enough to set the nation above my section. There is naught but loyalty and devotion to my own people in my heart. I pity and love our country because of her misfortunes.

Pardon me one moment. In the visions that sometimes throng my waking moments I have loved to imagine the future glory of our southern land. While the spirit of prophetic inspiration was upon me I have seen our fields reviving under new systems of labor and improvements; I have seen our valleys smiling with peace and plenty, and our hillsides covered with verdure and golden grain; and over all, and in all, I have heard the busy throbbings of a great system of manufactures, toward which the eyes of all nations shall be turned with longing hope and expectation.

When the staple that grows in our fields, and the minerals that sleep in our mountains shall be gathered to fill the currents of commerce, and receive, under the skilled and educated hands of our people, new beauties and new values adapted to the wants of civilization; when the smoke of our furnaces shall herald the rising sun, and the sound of the hammers of our artisans beat the tattoo of his setting, then I have thought will the throne of commercial empire, deserting the precincts of Bunker Hill, Lowell and Pitsburg, find its destined resting place on the banks of the Ocmulgee, the Chattahoochee and the Savannah.

Then, indeed, the triumphs of peace will efface the memory and atone for the suffering and disasters of war—then shall revive new smiles on the scarred faces of our hopes—and in the passing years, this, our Southland, our Palestine, hedged in by the mountains, and washed by the seas, shall be called the land of liberty, the refuge of the oppressed, the hope of the nations, the seat of commercial dominion—at the mention of whose name the slaves of tyranny and the satraps of power shall bow with involuntary homage in all the earth—a land of homes—begirt with the offerings of beauty and love, and brightened with the smiles of unending peace, where the altars of worship shall smoke with daily incense, and the ladder of faith from each fireside stretch upward with its rounds of friendship, and charity, and love, as in the Patriarch's vision, resting its top on the rim of the skies, over which the worn and weary pilgrims, tired with life's battles and triumphs, shall finally pass from the shadows of earth to the glories of Heaven!"

OTHER SPEECHES MADE.

Dr. S. Hape, of Atlanta, delivered an interesting and instructive address on grape culture. He also answered a number of questions on the subject, put to him by members of the club.

Colonel E. C. Greer, secretary of the Georgia state agricultural society, was called on to speak, but he excused himself on the ground that he was too young.

President Northen, in warm terms, thanked the members of the Holton Farmers' club for courtesies, and then introduced Colonel H. H. Jones, of Macon, who delivered a pleasing address.

At the conclusion of Colonel Jones's speech, dinner was announced. Plenty seems always to reign at Holton, for the dinners spread by its good people abound in all that is likely to tempt the appetite. To-day fully one thousand people were fed, and yet the supply of well cooked food was far from being exhausted. Old ladies and young ladies alike, in this delightful rural retreat, know the whole art of cooking, and if the unmarried members of the Young Farmers' club are anxious to follow Mr. Schrader's advice, let them come to Holton and choose wives.

At three o'clock p. m. the business session of the club was held in the hall of the Holton farmers' club, President Northen presiding.

On account of the large number of members, whose names would have to be read, the calling of the roll was omitted.

Miss Bessie Mills, by a unanimous vote, was elected an associate member, and Masters Robert Park and Howard Bryant active members of the club. Governor and Mrs. Robie, of Maine, Major Ben Perley Poor, of Washington, D. C., Ex-United States Commissioner of Agriculture Loring, United States Commissioner of Agriculture Coleman, Mr. D. D. T. Moore, of New York, and Hon. Luther Tucker, of Albany, New York, were elected honorary members. Governor Robie formerly taught school at Thomaston, Georgia.

The report of Treasurer W. J. Pitts was read by Mr. W. C. Warner, of Atlanta. The report showed that one hundred and one dollars and thirteen cents had been received from all sources, and one hundred and five dollars and eighty-three cents expended, leaving a deficit of four dollars and seventy cents. The club requires no fees from its members, whatever funds that are necessary being raised by voluntary contributions.

Secretary Herbert called the roll of the dead, and read touchingly beautifully obituaries in their honor. Since its organization, but three members of the club have died: T. W. Dickey, of Greenville, S. C., the first member; S. J. Harrington, of Tuscumbia, Ala., member of the executive committee, and Mrs. Fannie Steed Bowman, of Holton, Ga. On motion of Col. H. H. Jones, the testimonials to the worth of the dead members were indorsed by a rising vote.

It was ordered that a page of the club's journal be inscribed to the memory of each of the deceased members.

Under the head of new business, the constitution was amended so as to permit the organization of local clubs in the several southern states. Messrs. R. A. Nisbet, W. W. Stringfellow, and W. C. Warner were appointed a committee to select a place for the next annual meeting.

On motion of Mr. W. C. Toole, of Americus, Georgia, the president was directed to call a meeting of the club to occur at Macon during the state fair next fall.

The following officers were elected for the next year: W. J. Northen, of Georgia, president; Sidney Herbert, of Georgia, secretary, and W. C. Warner, of Georgia, treasurer. R. A. Nisbet, of Macon, was elected vice-president for Georgia, and W. C. Toole, C. W. Howard and George Jones members of the executive committee for Georgia. C. T. Thomas, of Arkansas, was elected vice president for that state in place of V. P. Carr, resigned on account of age. W. C. Stubbs, of Alabama, was elected member of the executive committee for that state in place of S. J. Harrington, deceased. The remaining officers will be chosen by the former executive committee.

A resolution of thanks to Captain R. E. Park, for valuable assistance rendered the club by him, was adopted by a rising vote. Captain Park replied in a speech full of hope for the club's future. He took occasion to suggest that the club could begin a greatly needed reform by putting its condemnation on the promiscuous and senseless use of such titles as "captain," "colonel," "judge," etc. He did not think that every little two-by three fellow deserved a title, and thought the time had come to institute a search for a few private soldiers and citizens. Major Herbert indorsed Captain Park's remarks, and told a good joke on Count J. B. Gorman, of Talbotton. Some time ago the count and a party of gentlemen were engaged in conversation at the Markham house, in Atlanta. Each gentleman rejoiced in a high-sounding title, and "captain," "major," "colonel" and "general" were indiscriminately applied by each to the other. While the oft repeated titles were filling the hotel with the aroma of war, an old soldier walked up to the count, caught him by the hand, and shouted out: "Why, hello, Sergeant Gorman, I ain't seen you since the war!"

For the remainder of the meeting titles were at at a discount.

Resolutions thanking the Southern Cultivator and the Southern World for favors rendered the club were adopted. Vice president R. A. Nisbet offered a resolution thanking THE CONSTITUTION for its interest in the farmers and for sending a reporter to make a special report of to-day's meeting. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Thanks were tendered Mr. J. J. Griffin, of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad for courtesies, and also to the various railroads of the state for reduced rates. A resolution offered by Secretary Herbert, thanking the Holton farmers' club and the people of Holton for their hospitality, was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

After the adoption of these resolutions, an hour was spent in listening to informal speeches.

Mr. W. C. Warner, of Atlanta, was introduced, and made a speech that provoked much applause. He said that he came to Georgia from Pennsylvania two and a half years ago. His friends predicted that he would make a failure, as he had at the time no knowledge of agriculture. He had not failed, but had succeeded in making a comfortable living. He believed that he would do better than that in the future. He spoke in the highest terms of the Georgia climate. A year in Georgia, for all practical purposes, was twice the length of a year in the north. He meant that there were twice as many fine days. He thought the south needed immigration from the north.

Vice President R. A. Nisbet arose and expressed his pleasure in listening to Mr. Warner's speech. He wanted just such men as Mr. Warner to come south and live.

Mr. G. C. Grogan, of Elberton, Georgia, was called out, and made a speech that completely captured his hearers. He said that he had come two hundred and seventy miles to attend the meeting, and that twice the distance could not have kept him away. A physical breakdown had sent him to the farm which had belonged to his ancestors. In its soil rested his dead, and upon its soil abode his living. He was determined that no master foreign to its sacred precincts should ever again tread it. He would live and die upon it, seeking from mother earth the sustenance he and his needed. He had been strongly impressed by the pathetic recitation of little Bessie Mills. No man could listen to it without being made better. No farmer could listen to it and feel anything but pride in his vocation. The Young Farmers club was in its incipiency, but he had seen and heard enough to convince him that the good it would accompish was incalculable.

Captain R. E. Park called for another speech from Mr. W. W. Stringfellow, dubbing him the "Artemus Ward of the Young Farmers' club." Mr. Stringfellow took the floor and said he thought it a good thing to leave a good thing alone. He wished to say, however, that the young Georgia farmers who were trying to create the impression that he had said in his morning's speech that there were more pretty women in Montgomery than at Holton were not treating him fairly. What he said was, that while there was many pretty women at Holton, there were also many in Montgomery.

Somebody suggested that Mr. Stringfellow wanted a wife. He admitted the truth of the suggestion, and said that he was open to proposals.

The reporter may add that Mr. Stringfellow is a man of good education and fine sense, and if any Georgia farmer's daughter wishes to live in Alabama, she might find it to her advantage to correspond with the genial stock farmer.

Dr. J. P Stevens, of Macon, delivered an interesting address to prove that farming will pay. The doctor is a man of great learning and ripe experience, and his address was warmly received.

Mr. Hugh Colquitt, of Atlanta, in response to a call, delivered a bright and interesting speech describing the process of manufacturing fertilizers. He though the fact that one hundred and seventy-five thousand tons of fertilizers had been sold in Georgia this year evidence of advance upon the part of farmers. He advised the farmers to stop paying forty per cent for credit and to get down to a cash basis.

Dr. S. Hape spoke of the best methods of preserving fruit, and exhibited specimens that he had preserved by a new process

After a few earnest parting words from President Northen, the club adjourned to meet in Macon during the next state fair.

The second annual meeting of the Young Farmers' club was a success. The gentlemen in control knew just what to do, and the delightful informality that characterized the proceedings caused everybody to come away feeling that a day of rare pleasure had been spent.

Many new members were added to the club. It is safe to predict that at the next annual meeting the membership will reach into the thousands. A club which is purely agricultural, absolutely refusing to take any notice whatever, of political questions, its officers having no axes to grind, and its members consisting of the brightest and best young people of both sexes of the southern states, its future usefulness will be limited by nothing, and its expansion is as sure as anything purely human can be.

Notes.

Plenty of time for amusement was given the large number of young people present. Dancing in the pretty pavilion on the grounds of the Holton Farmers' club, boating on the river, baseball, and saunterings among the trees and rocks on the river's bank, afforded ample opportunities for spending the day pleasantly, and the young people were not slow in taking advantage of them.

Among the charming young farmeresses—if the word be allowed—who graced the occasion, was Miss Willie Miller, of Toombsboro. Miss Miller has contributed a number of interesting sketches and stories to the Southern World, which have made her widely and favorably known. She is among the few absolutely unaffected female authors, her manner being refreshingly natural and graceful.

Hon. N. E. Harris is a native of Tennessee. His speech to-day made a profound impression, and, if the establishment of a school of technology were left to those who heard him, it would soon be in operation.

Holton is bound to be a favorite suburban resort of Macon people. If the people here will offer small farms for sale at reasonable prices, the advantages of the place will be sure to attract settlers.

Mr. J. J. Clay, of Macon, added greatly to the pleasure of the young people. He took charge of the amusements and carried them on with spirit.

BRANHAM.

BURNS OUT ON BOND.

The Pedestrian Released From Custody His Trial To-Day Before Justice Butt.

Dan Burns, the pedestrian, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of three hundred dollars.

Yesterday morning several of Burns' friends interested themselves in his behalf. He was then at his boarding house on Decatur street under guard, and at two o'clock in the afternoon was to be returned to the city prison. His friends claimed that he ought to be released upon bond, and finally secured Mr. Steve Grady as bondsman. Judge Butt fixed the amount of the bond at three hundred dollars, and when the bond was properly signed, Burns was released. Brooks, however, is still behind the bars.

Burns's preliminary trial will take place before Justice Butt to-day. Burns talks freely about the matter, and says that he will never surrender the money; that he had rather go to the chain gang a dozen times than give it up. He asserts that Mr. Thompson offered him the hundred and fifty dollars for the "tip," and that Mr. Thompson got the "tip" when he was told that Courts would win. He says that he will be able to prove his statement.

Mr. Thompson now has in his possession over $300 worth of pool tickets on Burns, and the pool books will show that Mr. Thompson bought only on Burns. The tickets and the books will probably be brought into court to prove that Mr. Thompson bought Burns for the winner.

PERSONAL.

AT the Kimball: H. K. Wagger, Boston; Mrs. H. C. Hodge, Miss Hodge, Detroit; Sam L. McMutt, New York; Thos. B. Harte, New Orleans; W. A. Moody, Boston; J. S. Doyle, E. B. Doyle, Philadelphia: C. H. Filley, St. Louis; L. C. Matthews, Tennill, Ga; A. S. Sparks, Sandersville; J. S. Brown, Oconee, Ga.; Thos. S. Harris, Chas. W. Rawling, Savannah; Mr and Mrs. C. Colins, New York; E. W. Young, New Mexico; G. T. Smith, W. J. Barto, New York; A. C. Johnson, S. B. Rawsom, Dahlonega; C. W. Simons, Indianapolis; Chas. R. Herne, Augusta; J. K. Wood, Chicago; P. Max, Savannah; George G. Crosby, Killaming, Pa.; A. R. Tomlinson and wife, South Carolina; H. H. Epping, Columbus, Ga.; Wm. Welck, Rhode Island; G. W. Green, Baltimore; Fred Hanard, New Orleans; Henry T. Simens, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Garnett, New Orleans; W. J. Plows, Ga.; A. J. Macceabbin, Philadelphia; Will A. Camp, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Moore, Aplin Ga.; A. S. Thomas and wife, Chicago; J. A. French, McDonough; R. S. Armstead, New York; Harry Dewar, Philadelphia; J. E. Vandoren, New York.

A WAR INCIDENT.

The Love Between Master and Slave as Shown at Island No. 10.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Of General Alpheus Baker, now of this city, but formerly a citizen of Eutaula, Ala., a lawyer by profession, and an orator of great sweetness of diction and power, the following incident is related:

He owned a slave called Paris, before the war and at the time the first gun fired on Sumter. The slave was a huge negro, very dark in complexion, six feet two in stature, and correspondingly large in frame, making a perfect specimen of manhood physically. The general quit his home and family to follow the fortunes of the confederacy. He said to his servant Paris: "I am going to the war, Paris; will you go with me?" Paris, who loved and admired his master, at once assented, and followed the wanderings of his master as a devoted squire, until the general, with those associated with him, was captured by General John Pope at Island No. 10 in the Mississippi river. In the presence of the federal soldiers, when the general was about to be hurried off as a prisoner to Johnson's island, his servant Paris came to see him. In the interview which took place, in which much that was affectionate occurred between the master and his old servant, the general said to him: "Well, Paris, what are you going to do?" Paris replied: "Well, massa, with the help of God, I'm goin' back to mistus and de chil'ern." The two old friends, who had been boys together on the old plantation in the "Land of Rest," and were about the same age, shook hands in silence and in tears. Paris turned to go, but had gone but a few feet away from his master when he turned toward him again, his soul swelling up from its lowest depths and his countenance all aglow with the fervor of pure affection, and rushed into his master's arms, weeping like an infant, and exclaiming, "Massa, let me hug you!" The two men clasped each other, and their sighs and sobs brought tears to the eyes of the victors who surrounded them, and the expression was heard: "Great God, see what affection between the master and his old servant!"

And that affection between master add worthy servant remains to-day in all the south, and will be a bulwark of the conservative element of the country through all coming time.

Remember the championship games between Atlanta and Augusta this evening.

A Little Rough on Eggs.

From the Sumter, Ga., Republican.

Mr. Davis, the green grocer on the southeast of square, has a little hopeful who, like the king, can do no wrong. He beguiles the tedium between the sales in those piping peaceful days in carrying his boy and cultivating the pleasures of his whims. Wednesday last the little boy noticed for the first time near his papa's store door a box full of very fresh eggs. He soon began to prospect among them, finding some amusement in breaking one against another, but that was not progressive enough for him, so he got a stick and soon several dozen were in a collapsed state. His father came out to see about him about that time, and discovered the desolation and ruin of his box of eggs. The child was too little to whip, so like the ash collector, he said "he couldn't do justice to the subject."

Jimmy Leard's Wonder.

From the Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

A controversy has arisen over the recovery of General Grant. Certain parties claim that it was brought about by prayer and not through the efforts of the physicians. This reminds us of an anecdote we heard related on old Uncle Jimmy Leard, of Reed creek. During the war meetings were held and special prayer offered up for the success of the south. The same thing was going on above the Mason and Dixon line for the success of the north. Uncle Jimmy remarked: "Now haven't they got the Lord in a pretty fix." As Grant has made no religious professions, the prayers of outsiders would hardly avail without the aid of the physicians.

Killed by an Engine.

From the Baxley, Ga., Banner.

A colored man, in the employment of Mr. Ballentine at Wheaton, was killed by a tram engine last Thursday morning. He had dropped his ticket the evening before as he came in. As he went back next morning he got in front of the engine to look for it. When he saw it he started to run ahead of the engine and get it, but by accident fell, and was run over. Drs. Weaver and Carter were called, but the unfortunate man was dead when they arrived.

Atlantas-Augustas this evening 3:45. Championship game.

To-Day's Great Game.

The first championship game of the season in Atlanta will be played at Athletic park this afternoon, the home team having for their opponents the strong Augusta club. The Atlantas are some what weakened by the absence of Goldsby and McVey, who have not yet recovered from the injuries received in Birmingham, but they will give their Augusta brethren the best they have in the shop. The team will be arranged as follows: Cahill, short; Clark, catch; Cleveland, third; Jevne, center; Henke, right; Sullivan, pitch; Dundon, left; Bauer, first. The Augustas arrrived last night at 9:30, and will play as follows: Harbridge, first; Leary, third; Donahue, centre; Kilroy, pitch; Donnelly, left; Roxburgh, right; Heard, second; Easterday, short; Burns, catch. Game will be called at 3:30 p. m. Gates will be open at 2:30.

NOTES OF THE DIAMOND.

To-day the first league game will be played in Atlanta.

The home team will meet the Augustas, one of the strongest teams in the league. The game will be a brilliant one, as each club will put up its best men.

The game will be called at 3:30 sharp, and will be umpired by Sheridan. Let the Atlantas be welcomed with an ovation this evening on their first championship game. Go early and avoid the rush. Season tickets will be good to-day.

Baseball Courtesies.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 3.—[Special.]—Smith and Graves, the battery for the Savannah nine, has been presented with handsome canes by the Savannah Baseball association as a testimonial for the excellent playing in the game Saturday. They beat the Augustas by a score of 7 to 2.

Gone to Nashville.

COLUMBUS, Ga., May 3.—[Special.]—The Columbus club left for Nashville this afternoon. It is probable one or two new players will join them there. Dooley and O'Neal are still here.

The French Races.

PARIS, May 3.—In the Poule D'Essai race to-day the horses finished in the following order: The fillies Barberine, Escarboniele and Aida and the colts Xaintrailles, Seluisant and Anglomane.

Sunday Games.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati 7, Pittsburg 6.
Omaha—Indianapolis 14, Omaha 4.
Milwaukee—Milwaukee 6, Toledo 1.
Louisville—Louisville 4, St. Louis 2.

Remember the championship games between Atlanta and Augusta this evening.

Patterson & Bowden, undertakers, Markham house block, Atlanta, Ga. fu no

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 4.

A Whirlwind of Attractions.

The Great Emotional Actress,

MISS ANNIE FIRMIN,

Supported by the eminent comedian, Sid Smith, Miss Lillie de Gray and John Jack's Comedy Company, will open Monday night in

The New Magdalen!

Miss Firmin's original character, with gorgeous costumes, splendid acting, superb stage settings at popular prices—10c., 15., 25c. Change of bill every night. Reserved seats at Phillips & Crew's without extra charge.

Ho! For Tallulah Falls!

The ladies of St. Paul's Church will give a

GRAND EXCURSION TO TALLULAH FALLS

—ON—

Thursday, May 14, 1885.

This is, probably, the only opportunity you will have this season to view the sublime grandeur and picturesque beauty of this justly celebrated and world-renowned resort at so small an outlay.

WHOLE TICKETS, ROUND TRIP, $1.50.

Half Tickets, (children under 10 years) $1.00. Tickets for sale at Phillips & Crew's and Lynch's book stores, Refreshments on the train. Train will leave Atlanta at 7 o'clock a.m. Return, reach Atlanta at 11 o'clock p.m., which will give you ample time to view the Falls without fatigue

THEATER COMIQUE,

NO. 10 1-2 NORTH PRYOR ST.

Open every night except Sunday, and Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons, introducing this week

THE BOSTON MUSEUM CO.,

—ASSISTED BY—

THE N. O. THEATER COMIQUE COMPANY.

THREE SOLID HOURS OF FUN.

Doors open afternoon 1½ o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock. Performances commence at 2½ and 8 o'clock.

Admission afternoons, 15 cents; evenings, 25 cents.

BASE BALL BULLETIN.

SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES.

AUGUSTA IN ATLANTA TO-DAY.

MACON IN CHATTANOOGA, MAY 4, 5, 7.
COLUMBUS IN NASHVILLE, MAY 4, 5, 7.
BIRMINGHAM IN MEMPHIS, MAY 4, 5, 7.

WALL PAPER

IN ALL GRADES WILL BE SOLD THIS WEEK

AT 46 Marietta street, cheaper Than Ever First-class Paper hangers.

J. T. WHITE, AGENT.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
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BAKING POWDER

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Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall street New York

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WATCHES,
Art Goods.
Largest stock in the city.
Send for Catalogue.
J. P. STEVENS &CO.,
Jewelers.

REMOVAL.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,

A. P. Stewart & Co.

I SHALL VACATE THE PREMISES No. 9 WHITEhall street, on 1st of March, and in the meantime offer great bargains in the line of

Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves,
Ranges, Furnaces,
Lard Cans,
Oil Tanks,

Oil Cans, Tubs, Brooms, Feather Dusters, Bird Cages, Toilet Sets, Buckets, Wooden and Metal, Ice Cream Freezers, Iron Pots, Kettles, Skillets Ovens, Kitchen Tin and Brass Ware, Coffee etc. Also, an extensive assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,

Chandeliers, Bibcocks, Globe Valves, Piping of all kinds, Bath Tubs, Water-closet Fixtures. Galvanized Iron Ware, together with everything in the of House Furnishing Goods.

Don't forget the sign of the

"BIG DOG," 9 Whitehall St.

5thp S. KNAPP, Assignee.

By Samuel W. Goode.

4 BEAUTIFUL SHADED LOTS

—AND—

ONE NEW FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE,

On Bowden St. Near Peachtree.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6TH, 3:30 P. M.

AT AUCTION

Plats now ready at my office, call and get one.
SAMUEL W. GOODE,
No. 1 Marietta Street, corner Peachtree.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY.

Pneumonia, Consumption, Dyspepsia and Wasting Diseases. Positively Relieved and Nature assisted in restoring Vital powers

THIS WHISKEY SHOULD BE FOUND ON THE SIDEBOARD OF EVERY FAMILY

IT IS ABSOLUTELY PURE. ENTIRELY FREE FROM FUSEL OIL.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.—Many Druggists and Grocers who do not have Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in stock, attempt to palm off on customers, whiskey of their own bottling, which being of an inferior grade and adulterated, pays them a larger profit.

ASK FOR DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, AND TAKE NO OTHER

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

Price ONE DOLLAR Per Bottle.

Send us your address and we will mail book containing valuable information. Sample Quart Bottle sent to any address in the United States (East of the Rocky Mountains), securely packed in plain case, Express charges prepaid on receipt of $1.25, or Six Bottles sent for $6.00

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Selling Agents, P. J. KENNY, Atlanta, Ga.

VANDERBILT'S WEALTH.

POWER OF CIRCUMSTANCES AND INCREASE OF WEALTH.

William H. Vanderbilt, Henry Ward Beecher, James Gordon Bennett, Young Damrosch and George Gould—Vanderbilt's Manipulations and Judgment of Real Estate—Etc.

New York Letter to Boston Herald.

I saw three or four people to day who struck me as being admirable illustrations of the power of circumstances. The first was William H. Vanderbilt. He was walking toward his stables. He is doubtless the richest man in the country—leaving out Mr. Mackay, who belongs as much on the other side as he does here. William had his hat—not a particularly nice hat, either—pulled away down over his eyes, his hands were behind him, his overcoat buttoned up close in the neck, and he pushed heavily and logily along the street with his head down. Financiers, and real estate men and horsemen say that Vanderbilt's judgment of men, real estate and horseflesh is good. We know he has a tenacious grip, for the talents which his father gave him were not buried in a napkin, but were multiplied and increased like the mustard seed alluded to in our old friend, the Bible, and assuming that the commodore left his son $75,000,000, and he now has $125,000,000, it must be conceded he has done a pretty good thing. Could he ever have made that increased amount of money if his father had not left him the original $75,000,000? Well, the question answers itself. No one thinks he could. Everyone knows he could not. His circumstances placed him in the very van of financial agents when he was about 45 years old, and if he had kept the original sum invested at interest only, it would have grown amazingly, for with most extravagant tastes and habits he couldn't have spent what it would have made annually. But he didn't do that. He invested and reinvested. He extended his lines of road. He went into other spheres of work. He indulged to an extent in horseflesh, and to an extent in real estate, and to-day, by reason of the boost and push that circumstances gave him, he is a much richer man than he was the day after his father died, making him the heir in chief to his great property. I saw another man very much the same build as Vanderbilt without his side whiskers and his thick lips, and without his money, but a man whose name is known wherever Vanderbilt's is known, and whose influence is greater a thousandfold than that of a dozen Vanderbilts rolled into one. I refer to my good friend, Henry Ward Beecher, who in all probability would never have been a minister of the gospel had not his father's circumstances forced him to attend the theological seminary where he was what they call "converted" and put upon the pietic track where he has run a very rapid pace. Beecher as an orator, as a jury advocate, as a politician, would undoubtedly have made his mark, but the very fact that his great natural talents are garlanded with eccentricities, which seem strange in a pulpit, has given him extended renown which he would be the last to question or decry. As I passed from my office to the Astor house an hour ago, I met Postmaster Pearson. He is a short, good looking, gentle, well-mannered fellow, of no especial force, who would have been content, all the days of his life, with a $2,000 salary as one of the upper grade clerks in the New York post office. Circumstances made him the son-in-law of the postmaster. Circumstances made the postmaster postmaster general, who made, part and parcel of his bargain with Garfield, that his son-in-law Pearson should be appointed his successor as postmaster of New York. He is an excellent officer, honest, devoted to his business, intelligent, active and wide awake. But he isn't ass enough to say to me or to you that there are not a dozen men in the New York postoffice to-day who would have made just as good an officer as he, had circumstances decreed that either of them should be the successor of Postmaster James. Take

YOUNG WALTER DAMROSCH.

His father for twenty years fought poverty, opposition, impecuniosity, distress of all sorts and kinds, never obtaining so much as a finger clasp, let alone a foothold, upon the ladder of success until the year of his unfortunate death. Henry M. Abbey refused to touch the Metropolitan opera house. Mr. Stanton in behalf of the directors, selected Mr. Damrosch, Sr., and arranged with him as conductor of German opera in that magnificent temple of the arts. Mr. Damrosch had a son Walter—a clever, bright young man; not a genius. Not great in any sense. Not particularly gifted as a conductor or musician. Pneumonia claimed the old gentleman for its own, and Walter, who had conducted rehearsals occasionally for his father, and, in default of an under director, had taken his father's place for two or three nights in the vast auditorium, was chosen, to the utter amazement and astonishment of every, except Mr. Sentiment, as his father's successor—absolute—with all the contracts of his father placed in his adolescent hand. What do you think of that for circumstances? What else but circumstances had aught to do with young Damrosch's good luck? You see the point, of course. I used to think, when I was a very young man, that the two fellows on God's round footstool whom I envied most were Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, and young James Gordon Bennett. They were about my own age, but attended by circumstances of such consequence, afforded foundations so solid and substantial, confronted by careers upon which they could not turn their backs with honor, as to make them well worth the envy of any mortal man. To-day the one is bravely meeting the brutal Irish in their own streets, and, noblesse oblige, facing with his sweet faced wife snarling mobs and howling hell hounds. The other, in ripe middle age, is absolute controller and director of the most successfull morning paper on the face of the globe, and the most prosperous evening newspaper in the city of New York. Rich beyond the dream of avarice, his potency for good or evil cannot be exaggerated. Fortunately his tastes, his inclination, his wide horizon of education, his interests lead him to take hold of the right hand of public good and general weal, and do all that in his power lies to help them upon a firm foundation, without which the most deserving enterprise can not hope to stand. Who believes Albert Edward, prince of Wales, could by any inherent virtue, talent or whatnot, have placed himself upon the broad pinnacle he occupies, unaided, to-day? Who believes that James Gordon Bennett, with all his native shrewdness, with his marvelously quick perceptions of right and wrong, with his sound judgement as to men, with his as yet unequaled spirit of enterprise, could, unaided by circumstances which surrounded him from his very birth, have placed himself at his present age in the very van of the round world's journalism? A very clever, bright, quick-witted, well-meaning young man is George Guold, eldest

SON OF JAY GOULD.

I know him well. I like him much. I see before him a field of enterprise, benevolence, accumulation, humanity, beneficence, unequaled by that which unfolds itself to the upstepping of any young man in the United States. He is vice-president of the Western Union telegraph company, itself a position of which many a man old enough to be his grandfather, and ten times brighter than he might well be proud. He holds responsible positions in a score of great corporations, any one of which might well round the ambition of much older and abler men, but there he stands. Circumstances have put him there. It isn't a question of whether he can; by George, he has. It isn't a question of what he may possibly get, there is no denying it; he has it. His feet are on the step and his hand upon the knob. He has but to turn the hand and the door wide open springs, with a prospect before him so bright, so glittering, so brilliant in its temptation and its possibilities that he must be an archangel, indeed, who can repress a feeling of envy that he, too, was not accorded such circumstances as these. There is one good thing about this living of ours. No possibility exists that can make two and two anything but four. It makes no difference who my father is, who my children are, my writing goes for what it is worth. Little Tommy Jones may say it is the best [illegible] is printed, and poor old William Snooks may say it is the veriest rot that was ever published. Facts can not be altered. My two and two makes four every time. Over praise does me no good. Detraction does me no harm, and as it is with me, so with the humblest and the most expert in our profession. Whe stand or fall by what we do. Circumstances have nothing absolutely to do with the success of a writer. Circumstances may gain lawyers clients, may place clergymen in pulpits, may find eligible partnerships for doctors, so that they get patients prematurely, but the writer never yet lived who found access to the columns of a well conducted paper because he had friends in the editorial rooms, and no writer was ever kept out of a newspaper properly conducted, because he had people in the editorial rooms who didn't like him. Circumstances might come to me, with money galore, and offer me opportunities for the starting of a newspaper—and let me remark, en passant, that nothing is easier than the starting of a newspaper, the difficulty being to keep it agoing. Circumstances might cordon me with wealthy friends and rich backers, but they couldn't teach me to write any better than I do, and they couldn't, pardon the coinage, unteach me what little I know.

Writers, as a rule, have but little to be thankful for, but this can not be taken from us. We stand each on his own feet.

Special Notices.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.
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POND'S EXTRACT

Subdues Inflammation Acute and Chronic. | *Controls all Hemorrhages Venous and Mucous.*

INVALUABLE FOR

BURNS, SUNBURNS, DIARRHŒA, CHAFINGS, STINGS OF INSECTS, PILES, SORE EYES, SORE FEET, etc., etc.

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Bruises and Sprains, it is unequalled—stopping pain and healing in a marvellous manner.

For Inflamed and Sore Eyes.—Its effect upon these delicate organs is simply marvellous.

It is the Ladies' Friend.—All female complaints yield to its wondrous power.

For Ulcers, Old Sores, or Open Wounds, its action upon these is most remarkable.

Toothache, Faceache, Bites of Insects, Sore Feet, are certainly cured by

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RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS! USED IN HOSPITALS!

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation.

It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

SPECIAL PREPARATIONS OF POND'S EXTRACT COMBINED WITH THE PUREST AND MOST DELICATE PERFUMES FOR LADIES' BOUDOIR.

POND'S EXTRACT......50c, $1.00, $1.75.

Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass 50c.)	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Family Syringe, $1.00.

Orders amounting to $5 worth sent express free on receipt of money or P. O. order.

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Central Bank Block stock.
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FOR SALE—Georgia 7s, due 1886:
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Long term loans on real estate negotiated.

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With Interest on Deposits

TO ENCOURAGE AND STIMULATE THE DISposition to economize and save by our laboring population

The Gate City National Bank

Has instituted a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and on and after the first day of January 1885, it will issue TIME CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, bearing FOUR PER CENT INTEREST for any amount not less than $5.

L. J. HILL,
President Gate City National Bank.
E. S. McCANDLESS, Cashier. 1st col 6p

WE TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSIness, buy and sell Exchange, discount approved paper. Allow interest at rate of five per cent per annum on time deposits.

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DOES AN EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSIness of all kinds, the same as other banks. Accounts of banks, merchants and others thankfully received. Allows interest on time deposits. City collections made free. Open 8 to 4.
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UNIFORMS

And the Set of Triple Silver-Plated

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To be Sold at

PUBLIC OUTCRY ON NEXT TUESDAY,

Can be seen until day of sale. at the Warerooms of the

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Corner Broad and Alabama streets.
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TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!

Easiest riding Vehicle made. Rides as easy with one person as with two. The Springs lengthen and shorten according to the weight they carry. Equally well adapted to rough country roads and fine drives of cities. Manufactured and sold by all the leading Carriage Builders and Dealers. Henry Timken, Patentee, St. Louis.

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A GREAT MEDICAL WORK ON MANHOOD.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the President of which, the Hon. P. A. Bissell, and associate officers of the Board the reader is respectfully referred.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully, without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. HEAL THYSELF
may4-d1y mon wed fri&wkly

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000

Tickets Only $5. Shares in Proportion.

L.S.L.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $100,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and indorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS TAKE PLACE MONTHLY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING. CLASS E, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1885—180th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

00,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000		12,000
5	do	2,000	10,000
10	do	1,000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250

1967 Prizes, amounting to........$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

Louisiana State Lottery

For Tickets or further information of the above Lottery, address
Dave C Johnston, Covington, Ky
Amounts $ of $5.00 and over, by express at xpense.

Muhlenbrink Property.

This splendid central store property will be sold on Tuesday, May 5, sale day, at 12 o'clock sharp. I have in my office abstract of title: will sell with perfect titles. See plat and legal ad.
May 1, 3, 4, 5. G. W. ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR........Auctioneer

Whitehall Street Store

Muhlinbrink Property.

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES ON TUESDAY, the 5th day of May, 1885, at 12 o'clock, that splendid central store property, known as No. 17 and 19 Whitehall street, having a front on Whitehall street of 35 feet, running back 141 and 125½ feet to an alley; has on it a two story brick building, and is immediately opposite James' Bank Block, and is 35 feet north of Alabama street, and 35 feet south of the noted Centennial building, within one block of the Kimball house, passenger depot, National hotel, and of four banks, on the main thoroughfare of the city. Such property as this has been long sought for, and hard to find, and can only be had upon death of owner to settle up estate.

It is only necessary to describe the property so that non residents will recognize what will be sold. Capitalists here all know and understand the value of this kind of property.

Sold by order of court.
Terms cash.
G. W. ADAIR,
Master in Chancery.
ap 12, 19, 26, 28, 30, may 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

CITATION.

STATE OF GEORGIA, MORGAN COUNTY—OFfice of Ordinary of said county. To Emanuel Nolan, Eliza Clark and Peter E. Hill: Allen Clark having applied for probate at the June term, 1885, of this court of the will of Cordelia Nolan, to which he claims to be executor, being so named in said will. You and each of you are required and cited to be and appear at the Ordinary's office in the court house of Morgan county at the regular June term, 1885, (the first Monday in said month) of the Court of Ordinary for said county to attend the probate in solemn form of said will.

T. B. BALDWIN,
Ordinary of Morgan County, Georgia.
April 27, 1885. mon4t

DR. DEHAUT'S PURGATIVE PILLS.

THESE CELEBRATED PILLS have for 3 years been recommended by the leading Physicians of Paris as the BEST PURGATIVE known; full directions accompany them. The SIGNATURE "Dehaut" is pressed into the bottom of each GENUINE BOX. DEHAUT, 147 Rude du Faubourg St. Denis, Paris.
E. FOUGERA & CO., 30 North William Street
mon

Necessity of Whitewash Ended

By the Use of

Plastic Paint.

For whitening and coloring inside or outside of churches, factories, mills, dwellings, barns, fences or for any purpose where whitewash or kalsomine is used.

A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE and CHEAP ARTICLE

Should not be classified with lime. Its superiority over lime is like that of paint.

The sanitary features of Plastic Paint are greater than lime. It does not rub, peel, crack, wash off or change color. Manufactured by

THE PLASTIC PAINT CO.,
No. 109 McElderry's Wharf, Baltimore, Md
At Paint, Agricultural and General Stores.
Send for pamphlet.

DON'T CONTRACT FOR AN ENGINE EITHER NEW OR SECOND HAND WITHOUT RECEIVING A PROPOSITION FROM
WARDEN McCLELLAND & CO
CIN. O.

Full line of Shafting and Pulleys at bottom prices. Agents for the Boston Blowers. Steam Pumps of all grades. Engineers' Supplies.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNtil 11 o'clock, a. m., Friday, May 15th, 1885, for furnishing all materials necessary and building a brick institute building in Jefferson, Ga. Said building to be completed by the 1st day of January, 1866, and to be paid for when received by the architects. Full and complete plans and specifications can be seen at the offices of Bruce & Morgan, Atlanta, Ga., and J. A. B. Mahaffey, Secretary Building Committee, Jefferson, Ga.

The right is reserved by the building committee, to reject any and all bids.

All bids or proposals must be directed to the secretary building committee Martin Institute, Jefferson, Ga.

J. E. RANDOLPH,
G. J. N. WILSON,
J. C. GROW,
H. W. BELL,
T. H. NIBLACK,
J. A. B. MAHAFFEY,
A. H BROCK,
April 28, 1885. Building Committee.

D. C. BACON, Pres. M. F. AMOROUS, Gen. Man

Atlanta Lumber Com'y.

Yellow Pine and Cypress

LUMBER,
SHINGLES AND LATHS.

Kiln-Dried, Dressed and Matched
FLOORING, CEILING & FINISH
A SPECIALTY.

Car and Dimension Timber to Order.

ORDERS FOR ANY AMOUNT PROMPTLY filled from the company's mills. Prices quoted, delivered at any railroad station in the United States. Office, 48 Marietta street. Yards, Humphries street and E. T., Va. & Ga. railroad. Telephone, 435. 1mo

SHERIFF'S SALE FOR MAY, 1885.—WILL BE sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in May next, 1885, within the legal hours of sale the following property, to wit:

Also at the same time and place, an ½ acre more or less, bounded as follows: Fronting on Chamberlain street 137 feet, back to Foster street 140 feet, east by Holbrook's lot 153 feet, on the west by Young street, 153 feet, same being in the city of Atlanta, and part of land lot No. 45, 11th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county;; levied on as the property of Mrs. Fannie G. Wallace to satisfy a justice court fi fa. from the 1234 district, G. M., Fulton county, in favor of M. E. Edwards & Co., vs Mrs. Fannie G. Wallace.

Also, at the same time and place, eleven helmets, nine spikes, ten plumes, eleven pair pants, eleven coats, eleven pouches, eleven belts, lot sailor caps, three packages music, one Ee tube, one Bf barytone, one Bs cornet, two alto, one Eb cornet, two Bs tenor, one Bf trombone, one pair cymbals, one D bass. Levied on as the property of the Atlanta Musical Union to satisfy a fi. fa. from the city court in favor of the Estey Organ Company, vs. Atlanta Musical Union.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, commencing on the east side of Hayne street, one hundred feet south of the Lynch lot, and running south along Hayne street one hundred feet, and running thence back same width west two hundred feet, the same being lot No. 37, as per plat, and survey and plat of the trustee property of Geo. W. Adair, bankrupt. On said lot are, four weather-boarded four roomed houses, all being part of land lot No. 83, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga; levied on as the property of John A. Whitner, to satisfy a fi fa. from Fulton superior court in favor of the Merchants' Bank of Atlanta, Ga. vs. John A. Whitner & Co., and John A. Whitner, property pointed out by plaintiff's attorneys.

Also at the same time and place an undivided half interest in and to a certain tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia—being land lot No. 63, and bounded on the north by Griffin, east by Smythe, west by Cash, south by Dalton and Wilson, containing one hundred acres more or less. Levied on as the property of George A. Mathis to satisfy a fi. fa. from the 1348 district. G. M. Fulton county, favor of E. Griffin vs. George A. Mathis.

Also at the same time and place, that tract or parcel of land known as the north portions of lots No. 25 and 31, of the subdivisions of the Holcomb property, being part of land lot No. 74 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, more particularly described by meets and bounds in the deed of H. G. Hutchinson to said party of the first part, dated 12th September, 1882, and recorded in book Q. Q., page 201, record of deeds Fulton county, and made a part hereof by reference thereto. Second parcel. Also that tract or parcel of land known as No. 24 of the sub division of the Holcomb property, per survey, and plat thereof made by Max Corput in August, 1881, being part of land lot No. 73, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing two acres more or less, and more particularly described by metes and bounds in the deed of Joseph A. Alexander to said party of the first part, dated 28th September, 1882, and recorded in book Q. Q. page 208. Record of deeds of Fulton county and made a part hereof by reference thereto. Third parcel—Also all that tract or parcel of land being part of land lot No. 74, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the east side of Pryor street on the south or southwest side of McDaniel street, and running southeastwardly along the southwest side of McDaniel street eight hundred and forty-three (843) feet, thence southwestwardly two hundred and ninety-one (291) feet to the right-of-way of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, thence northwestwardly along said right-of-way five hundred and thirty-six (536) feet to Pryor street, and thence north along Pryor street four hundred and twenty-one feet to the beginning—containing five acres of land. Also all the rights and privileges so far as this land is covered, which were granted by the Atlanta water works to Henry C. Holcomb in consideration of his granting the right-of-way to lay water mains through his (Holcomb's) land; also all the machinery, belting and gearing, including engines, boilers, ice machine, fan rendering machinery, butter making machinery, together with all and singular every other sort of machinery, belting, gearing, tools, utinsils and appliances now being in the factory of the party of the first part, or connected with the several trades and manufactures conducted by it; as well also as the scales, wagons, harness, mules and other property of the said party of the first part; levied on as the property of the Union Stock Yards, Dairy and Manufacturing company, herein described in this levy as the party of the first part, to satisfy a fi fa. issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of the Gate City National bank vs. the Union Stock Yards, Dairy and Manufacturing company.

Also, at the same time and place, the lands and tenements of the West End and Atlanta street railway company as follows, to-wit: All the rights, privileges and franchises colated under, and by virtue of its charter of incorporation and, also, all the property, real and personal and mixed of said company, as follows, to-wit: The roadway and track of said company, extending from the intersection of Broad and Marietta streets in the city of Atlanta, thence along Broad, Mitchell, Thompson, Nelson, Walker, Peters, Leonard, Ella and West End. avenue streets to Ashley street in the town of West End, together with all sidings, side tracks, switches, etc., appertinent to the line of said railroad; also, five passenger cars, one construction car, thirty-five head of mules, twenty sets of harness, more or less, one two-horse wagon, mechanical tools and implements, lumber, rocks, etc.; also, all purchases and acquisitions of above classes of property that have been made since the execution of the mortgage; also, all choses in action, belonging to the said company, also the following real estate: All that tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in land lot No. 108, in the fourteenth (14) district of Fulton county, Georgia, being part of what is known as the late United States barracks or Swift race track, and designated in the subdivision of said barracks property, as per map and survey, made by Max Corput, as lot No. 137, and bounded as follows: On the west by Lee street, two hundred and thirteen (213) feet, on the north by Leonard street, ninety-two and a half (92½) feet, on the south by Broomhead street, one hundred and fifty-eight (158) feet, and on the east by lot No. one hundred and thirty-four (134) of above subdivision, all distances being more or less than stated, and also all other property of every kind and description whatever now held and owned by said company; levied on as the property of the West End and Atlanta street railway company, to satisfy a fi fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of the Gate City National bank vs. the West End and Atlanta street railway company.

L. P. THOMAS,
Sheriff.

STATE OF GEORGIA—FULTON COUNTY. To the superior court of said county: The petition of Evan P. Howell, John R. Lewis, P. M. B. Young, A. J. Hickenlooper, Joseph Wheeler, John A. Logan, William W. Loring, M. D. Leggett, John B Gordon, Willard Warner, Alfred H. Colquitt, William B. Woods, Phil Cook, John M. Corse, R. J. Henderson, Sidney Herbert, John F. Jones, Robt. U. Hardeman, Thomas C. Warner, Charles L. Wilson, Frederick Robie, Henry D. McDaniel, Alfred E. Buck, Edward F. Hoge, R. S. Eggleston, L. P. Thomas, W. H. Smyth, V. H. Taliaferro, Hugh Dunne, W. W. Hulbert, A. E. Seifert, A. J. Orme, G. C. Drummond, A. W. Calhoun, Thomas Kirke, W. H. Hulsey, Charles T. Watson, Albert Howell, W. C. Morrill, George Hillyer, William M. Scott, W. L. Calhoun, J. C. Kimball, Julius L. Brown, W. H. Siferd, L. P. Grant, C. F. Fairbanks, John Keely, J. H. Thibadeau, J. S. Prather, J. C. McBurney, T. L. Langston, O. F. Miller, T. J. Hightower, Robert Dohme, W. T. Wilson, S. C. Morley, C. W. Hubner, F. S. Bixby, E. P. Black, Sam Stocking, W. A. Hemphill, W. W. DeHaven, R. E. Park, C. M. Cadle, W. H. Clayton, W. W. Brown, T. J. Simmons, E. B Kirk and R. B. Ridley, their associates and successors, respectfully showeth that they desire to become a body politic and corporate under the name and style of "The Battle Monument Association of the Blue and Gray," having its legal residence and principal place of business in the county of Fulton, in said state. The object of your petitioners' organization is not for making money, or any personal or individual profit, or the transaction of business having such objects in view, but purely elemosenary, and for the purpose of cultivating sentiments of reverence for the character and heroic deeds of soldiers of both armies in the late war, and to perpetuate their memory among men.

For this object your petitioners ask that said corporation be created as aforesaid, and that the same have power to acquire and own such real estate as may be necessary, including cemetery lots in which to inter the remains of soldiers, such as may be gathered together, or brought for interment therein, said lot or lots to be of suitable dimensions, located in West View cemetery, near the city of Atlanta. And your petitioners pray that said corporation have power to erect a monument or monuments on their said lots to the soldiers of both armies, and to make such memorials and institute such celebrations in reference to these objects as may be proper, and to collect and receive such lands, property, money, materials and other things as may be offered, and as may be deemed suitable or necessary for said objects, and to lay out and expend the same in furtherance thereof. All contracts and obligations to be binding not on the members or officers individually, but on the corporation only, and its property in the same manner as induvidual persons are bound.

And that said corporation shall have power to contract and be contracted with, and do all other acts, and have all other powers such as may be convenient and necessary to carry out the objects of their incorporation, and all other powers usual and incident thereto, and that they may adopt a constitution and by-laws, such as may be by them deemed necessary and appropriate, not contravening the laws or constitution of this state, or of the United States, and that they have perpetual succession of officers and members, and their corporate existence to endure and continue for the space of twenty years from the granting of this petition, with right of renewal from time to time as by law provided and as, in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, etc

WM. H. HULSEY,
Petitioners' Attorney.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton superior court, April 25, 1885.
Mon 27 4 wks. C. H. STRONG, Clerk.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the honorable the circuit court of the United States for the Northern district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff's in the following stated cases.

DYER, TYLER & CO. VS. HENRY W. JONES.

I have this day levied upon as the property of the defendant, Henry W. Jones, a stock of goods in the store of the defendant at Toccoa, Habersham county, Georgia, consisting of dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, cutlery, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, trunks, drugs, perfumery, jewelry, stationery, harness, pair of platform scales, 1 iron safe, 4 show cases and such other articles as are usually contained in a mixed stock of goods and will sell the same at public outcry before the dorr of said store at Toccoa, Habersham county Georgia, on the first Tuesday in May, 1885, between the legal hours of sale. Property pointed out by plaintiffs. Dated at Atlanta, Ga., March 27th, 1885.

J. E. BRYANT,
mon U. S. Marshal.

G. W. ADAIR

Will sell at Courthouse door, Tuesday, sale day, May 5th, at 11 o'clock sharp, that beautiful lot on east side of Jackson street at the entrance of Forest avenue. Go out and examine the lot with plat and attend sale
May 1, 3, 4, 5. G. W. ADAIR.

BROTHERHOOD

Locomotive Engineers,

Atlanta Division No. 207.

WILL PICNIC AT VININGS STATION THURSday, May 7th. Good Music, Good Platform and Good order. Refreshments to be had on the grounds. Train will leave Union depot 8:30 a. m. Return 6:30 p. m. Fare for round trip 45 cents; children, 25 cents. Tickets will be put on sale the 6th at Union depot W. and A. ticket office.
Sun, Tues and Wednes.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

The following time card in effect Sunday, May 3d, 1885.

NORTHBOUND.

NO. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta........8 00 a m
Arrive Dalton........12 00 n'n
" Chattanooga........1 21 p m
Stops at all important stations.

NO. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta........1 30 p m
Arrive Dalton........5 20 p m
" Chattanooga........6 50 p m

NO. 14. ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Atlanta........3 35 p m
Arrive Rome........6 45 p m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays
Leaves Atlanta........5 30 p m
Arrives Marietta........6 30 p m
Stops at all way stations, and by signals.

NO. 11, EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta........10 45 p m
Arrives Chattanooga........4 15 a m

NO. 19. KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Atlanta........5 00 p m
Arrives Dalton........8 55 p m
Arrives Chattanooga........10 15 p m
Stop at all important stations when signalled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS

No. 1 has Pullman Palace cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati, without change.
No. 14 runs solid to Rome.
No. 11 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga.
No. 19 has through first-class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change, via McKenzie and Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change.

SOUTHBOUND.

NO. 4 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga........9 50 a m
Leave Dalton........11 24 a m
Arrive Atlanta........3 15 p m
Stops at all important way stations

NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga........2 45 p m
Arrive Atlanta........8 07 p m

NO. 12, EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leave Chattanooga........10 25 p m
Arrive Atlanta........3 40 a m
Stops at all important way stations.

NO. 14, ROME EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Rome........8 00 a m
Arrive Atlanta........11 15 a m
Stops at all way stations and by signals.

NO. 17, MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Marietta........7 05 a m
Arrive Atlanta........8 10 a m

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS.

No. 4 has Pullman Palace cars Cincinnati to Jacksonville, without change and Pullman sleeper Nashville to Atlanta without change.
No. 12 has Pullman sleeper Chattanooga to Atlanta.
No. 14 runs solid to Atlanta.

JOS. M. BROWN,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
ALTON ANGIER,
Assistant Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
B. A. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.

Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Railroads.

All trains of this system are run by Central (90th Meridian time.)

SAVANNAH, GA., March 22, 1885.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAR. 22, 1885, PASsenger trains on these roads will run as follows:

READ DOWN.

C. R. R.—Main Line Savannah and Atlanta Divisions.	No. 15† Acc.	No 53* Pass'ger.	No. 51* Pass'ger.
Savannah........Lv	5 40 pm	8 45 pm	10 00 am
Oliver........Lv	7 37 pm	10 28 pm	11 50 am
Millen........Ar		11 34 pm	1 08 pm
Millen........Lv		11 46 pm	1 35 pm
Tennille........Lv		1 47 am	3 43 pm
Gordon........Ar	No. 1*	2 59 am	4 57 pm
Macon........Ar	Pass'ger.	3 45 am	5 55 pm
Macon........Lv	8 20 am	3 57 am	7 30 pm
Barnesville........Ar	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 08 pm
Barnesville........Lv	10 03 am	5 30 am	9 08 pm
Griffin........Ar	10 40 am	6 05 am	9 45 pm
Atlanta........Ar	12 25 am	7 30 am	11 25 pm
C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 21‡ Acc.	No. 19* Pass'ger.	No. 17* Pass'ger.
Millen........Lv	8 55 am	2 30 am	1 30 pm
Augusta........Ar	7 30 am	5 50 am	3 45 pm
Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.			No. 25† Pass'ger.
Gordon........Lv			9 00 am
Milledgeville........Ar			10 19 am
Eatonton........Ar			12 20 pm
UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.		No. 35.† Pas'enger	No. 33.† Pas'enger
Barnesville........Lv		5 00 pm	10 15 am
Thomaston........Ar		6 05 pm	12 20 am
S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD			No. 2† Ps'enger
Griffin........Lv			12 30 pm
Newnan........At			3 15 pm
Carrollton........At			5 10 pm
S. W. & M. & E. RY—MAIN LINE.		No. 9.* Acc.	No. 1.* Pas'enger
Macon........Lv			7 50 am
Fort Valley........Ar			8 55 am
Smithville........Ar			11 11 am
Smithville........Lv			12 20 pm
Cuthbert........Ar			2 04 pm
Eufaula........Ar			3 16 pm
Eufaula........Lv		4 35 am	3 21 pm
Union Springs........Ar		6 57 am	5 01 pm
Union Springs........Lv		6 57 am	5 01 pm
Montgomery........Ar		9 22 am	6 50 pm
S W R.R. ALBANY LINE.	No. 37* Pas'enger	No. 25* Pas'enger	No. 3* Pas'enger
Macon........Lv			6 30 pm
Fort Valley........Ar			7 38 pm
Fort Valley........Lv			7 38 pm
Smithville........Ar			9 35 pm
Smithville........Lv	11 21 am	3 12 pm	9 35 pm
Albany........Ar	12 20 pm	4 15 pm	10 30 pm
S W R.R—PERRY BRANCH.		No. 23† Pas'enger	No. 21† Pas'enger
Fort Valley........Lv		7 50 pm	9 50 am
Perry........Ar		8 35 pm	10 40 am
S.W.R.R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.			No. 29† Pas'eng
Albany........Lv			4 25 pm
Blakely........Ar			7 55 pm
S. W. R.R.—FORT GAINES BRANCH			No. 31† Pass'ger.
Cutbert........Lv			2 25 pm
Fort Gaines........Ar			3 48 pm
EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD.			No. 33† Pass'ger.
Eufaula........Lv			5 15 pm
Clayton........Ar			6 37 pm
S.W.RR.—COLUMBUS MAIN LINE.		No. 19.* Acc.	No. 5* Pass'ger.
Macon........Lv		6 45 pm	8 23 am
Fort Valley........Ar		9 28 pm	9 44 am
Columbus........Ar		2 40 am	1 05 pm

READ UP.

	No. 52* Pass'ger.	No. 54* Pass'ger.	No. 20† Acc.
Savannah........Ar	3 30 pm	6 30 am	8 25 am
Oliver........Lv	1 52 pm	4 59 am	6 54 am
Millen........Lv	12 40 pm	3 56 am	
Millen........Ar	12 15 pm	3 46 am	
Tennille........Lv	10 12 am	1 49 am	
Gordon........Ar	8 51 am	12 40 am	No. 2*
Macon........Lv	8 05 am	12 00 ngt	Pas'enger
Macon........Ar	7 35 am	11 45 pm	4 29 pm
Barnesville........Lv	5 57 am	10 17 pm	4 12 pm
Barnesville........Ar	5 57 am	10 17 pm	4 12 pm
Griffin........Ar	5 24 am	9 43 pm	3 35 pm
Atlanta........Lv	3 55 am	8 10 pm	1 50 pm
C. R. R.—Augusta Branch.	No. 18* Pass'ger.	No. 20* Pass'ger.	No. 22‡ Acc.
Millen........Ar	12 00 m	12 30 am	10 14 pm
Augusta........Lv	9 45 am	9 00 pm	6 28 pm
Milledgeville and Eatonton Branch.	No. 26† Pass'ger.		
Gordon........Ar	4 40 pm		
Milledgeville........Ar	3 00 pm		
Eatonton........Lv	1 45 pm		
UPSON COUNTY RAILROAD.	Pas'enger No. 36.†	Pas'enger No. 34.†	
Barnesville........Ar	9 20 am	4 35 pm	
Thomaston........Lv	7 05 am	3 25 pm	
S. G. & N. A. RAILROAD.		No. 1† Pas'enger	
Griffin........Ar		[illegible]	
Newnan........Lv		[illegible]	
Carrollton........Lv		[illegible]	
S. W. & M. & E. RY—MAIN LINE.		No. 2* Pas'enger	No. 10* Acc.
Macon........Ar		7 15 pm	
Fort Valley........Ar		6 04 pm	
Fort Valley........Lv		6 04 pm	
Smithville........Ar		[illegible]	
Smithville........Lv		[illegible]	
Cuthbert........Lv		[illegible]	
Eufaula........Ar		[illegible]	
Eufaula........Lv		[illegible]	
Union Springs........Ar		[illegible]	
Union Springs........Lv		[illegible]	
Montgomery........Lv		[illegible]	
S.W.R.R—ALBANY LINE.	No. 4* Pas'enger		No. 38* Pas'enger
Macon........Ar	7 25 am		
Fort Valley........Ar	6 20 am		
Fort Valley........Lv	6 20 am		
Smithville........Ar	[illegible]		
Smithville........Lv	[illegible]		
Albany........Lv	[illegible]		
S. W. R.R—PERRY BRANCH.	No. 22† Pas'enger	No. 24† Pas'enger	
Fort Valley........Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Perry........Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
S.W.R.R—BLAK'LY EXTENSION.		No. 30† Pas'enger	
Albany........Ar		[illegible]	
Blakely........Lv		[illegible]	
S. W. R.R—FORT GAINES BRANCH.		No. 32† Pas'enger	
Cuthbert........Ar		12 36 pm	
Fort Gaines........Lv		[illegible]	
EUFAULA & CLAYTON RAILROAD		No. 34† Pas'enger	
Eufaula........Ar		9 27 am	
Clayton........Lv		[illegible]	
S.W.R.R.—COLUMBUS MAIN LINE.	No. 20* Acc.	No. 6* Pas'enger	
Macon........Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fort Valley........Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Columbus........Lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Elegant local Sleeping Cars on night trains as follows: Between Savannah and Atlanta on trains Nos. 53 and 54; Between Savannah and Macon on trains Nos. 53 and 54; Between Savannah and Augusta on trains Nos. 53 and 54.

Pullman Buffet Cars between Cincinnati and Jacksonville [illegible] through Sleeping Cars between Chattanooga and Jacksonville [illegible] between Montgomery and Waycross.

Trains with * run daily. † daily except Sunday. [illegible]

Tickets on sale at Union Depot [illegible]

WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Sup't, Savannah.
T. D. KLINE, Sup't S. W. R. R., Macon.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager, Savannah.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
R. SCHMIDT, Agent, Atlanta.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATHENS, GA., April 6th, 1885.

On and after April 5th, 1885, passenger trains will run as follows: Time given herein is 90 meridian, Atlanta time.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 51.	No. 53.
Leave Athens, 90 meridian	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Lula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Atlanta	[illegible]	10:20 p m

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.	No. 50.	No. 52.
Leave Tallulah Falls	7:00 a m	[illegible]
Arrive at Lula	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]

Connections are made at Lula with passenger trains on Richmond and Danville railroad, both [illegible]

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
MERCER SLAUGHTER, G. P. A.

THROUGH THE CITY.

ITEMS OF INTEREST GATHERED ON THE STREETS.

What the Scribes Found to Write About Yesterday—The Courts—The Police Department—What The Real Estate Agents and Builders Are Doing—Accidents of the Day.

The engineers will picnic this week at Iceville.

Jimmie Garvey was able to sit up a short while yesterday.

The general council will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock in regular session.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Reid on Smith street, died yesterday.

The Mexican and Courts will probably make a twenty mile race for $500 a side within the next two weeks.

The Richland Rifles, of Columbia, South Carolina, passed through Atlanta yesterday morning en route to Mobile to take part in the drill.

Guerrero, the Mexican, is an equestrian as well as a pedestrian. He once rode five hundred miles in fifteen hours, changing horses every hour. He made $3,000 by the feat.

The guests of the Kimball house were treated to an impromptu musicale Saturday evening through the courtesy of Mr. Ben Spier, of Brooklyn, who, at the request of friends, played a few choice selections on the pianoforte with his usual unexcelled skill.

HE CANNOT LIVE.

Alf Jackson, Who was Shot by Patrolman Christophine Very Low.

Alf Jackson, the negro man who was shot Thursday morning by Patrolman Christophine, was barely alive at three o'clock this morning.

Jackson has been hanging between life and death since late Friday night. About dark Friday, Jackson was in a fair way to recover apparently and fell asleep about eight o'clock. Up to that time Jackson had given the physicians no trouble. He was bright and cheerful and ate with a good appetite. He was under arrest and a patrolman was detailed to guard him. But about midnight Friday he awoke from a sleep and began vomiting. The physicians were summoned to his bedside. They quickly ascertained that mortification had began, and the next morning they notified Chief Connolly that there was no use in having a guard at the hospital, as Jackson could not escape. The guard was withdrawn. Since Friday night Jackson has not been able to retain anything on his stomach. The physicians have kept him under the influence of opiates, and have found the closest attention necessary.

Jackson, however, does not believe that he will die. He was extremely low all night, but the physicians are inclined to think that he will live through to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

A Talk With Mr. H. I. Kimball on What is Being Done and Said.

Mr. H. I. Kimball is working very hard now on the coming commercial convention. Saturday a CONSTITUTION man dropped in on him and found him surrounded by a pile of letters concerning the convention.

"What do they say?" asked the reporter.

"Every one indorses the convention in the strongest terms," was the reply. "Full delegations are promised. Michigan seems particularly interested and will send twelve delegates from Grand Rapids alone. Denver and Leadville will send large delegations. There is great interest all out in that country."

"What is the latest convention news?"

"At the request of a large number of citizens in this and adjoining states, we have decided to receive delegates from places of less than 2,000 inhabitants, where there is sufficient interest in the matter to appoint and send them. You may say also that General A. R. Lawton has been appointed a national delegate to discuss the question of commercial and reciprocity treaties between the United States and foreign countries. The national reputation of General Lawton, and his recent declination of the appointment as minister to Russia, makes the appointment as national delegate to discuss this subject particularly appropriate."

WAS SHE CONJURED?

The Strange and Sudden Death of a Colored Girl Named Angie Lewis.

Angie Lewis, a colored girl aged seventeen years, died rather suddenly Saturday afternoon at her home No. 7 Irwin street.

The woman's death was a mystery to all who knew her, and it has created a genuine sensation among the colored population which the verdict of a coroner's jury even has failed to dispel.

Angie Lewis was almost black, but she had a pleasant face. She was always willing to work and never was idle. Several weeks ago she "went into service" on Peachtree. The lady for whom she was working employed her temporarily, as one of her servants was off sick, but before that servant had recovered

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in the Peachtree residence, so well had she performed her duties. When the sick servant ascertained that she had been supplanted by Angie Lewis she became furious, and vowed she would put a spell on her rival.

Nine days ago from Saturday Angie Lewis began to complain of a pain in her side and head, and was greatly annoyed by a tickling sensation in her throat. At first she paid no attention to the matter, but on the third day she went to her home, No. 7 Irwin street, and that night retired with a high fever. The next morning she was unable to get up, and during that day she related to her sisters what had transpired between her and the servant whose place she had taken. She closed the story by saying that the girl had threatened to put a "spell on her." Instantly

THE SUPERSTITION OF HER RACE

asserted itself, and her sisters, thoroughly frightened, began to tell how Angie had been conjured. The girl, however, had less superstition than the other members of the family, and sent for Dr. Couch. He gave her some medicine, but on the second day she asked for Dr. Todd, who also prescribed, treating her for chills.

Among other superstitious ideas of the colored race is one that teaches that when a person is conjured or hoodooed they die on the ninth day from the day the spell is put on, unless the spell is removed before that day arrives. On Thursday last the sick girl's sisters declared that they were going to send for an old negro woman named Jones, who lives near the rolling mill site. This old woman has a big reputation among her people

FOR REMOVING SPELLS AND CHARMING,

but the sick girl still refused. Early Friday morning, however, she arose from her bed and gazed into the mirror on the dressing case. Instantly she sprang away from the glass, saying:

"I look like death itself, and I believe I am going to die."

This frightened the already frightened family, and the old negro woman was sent for. She arrived before noon Friday and immediately declared that Angie Lewis had been conjured. The girl had been complaining all the time of her throat, saying that something seemed to be crawling up and down it, and when the old woman announced that the girl had been made to swallow a frog and a snake the family believed her story. She then told the girl that the tickling sensation in her throat was caused by the frog trying to crawl out. The old woman agreed to cure the girl for $5. She was paid

TWO DOLLARS AND A QUARTER,

and after receiving the money, the old woman began rubbing the girl and muttering some strange words. This she kept up for 5 minutes. The girl appeared to grow easier and then the old woman left, promising to call again Saturday. On Saturday about noon Angie Lewis was so much better that she arose from her bed, walked to the kitchen and asked for a drink of water. She walked back to her bed and about half past one her sister found her dead.

Drs. Todd and Couch declined to give a burial certificate and Coroner Haynes held an inquest yesterday. The verdict was death from asphyxia.

Central Southwestern & Mon
gomery & Eufaula Railroads

All trains of this system are run by Central [illegible] (90th Meridian time.)

SAVANNAH, GA., March 22, 1885.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, MAR. 22, 1885, PASsenger trains on these roads will run as follows:

READ DOWN.

[illegible]

READ UP.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. Savannah.
W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic M'g'r, Savannah.
G. A. WHITEHEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
R. SCHMIDT, Agent, Atlanta.

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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATHENS, GA., April 6th, 1885.

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A DOUBLE COURT.

To Be Held for Civil Business—The Cases to be Called for Trial.

The criminal docket will be suspended in Fulton superior court for a week, and Judge Hammond will endeavor to clear the dockets of some of the old accumulated civil business. There will be a double court during the week. Judge Hammond will preside in the superior court room and Judge Marshall J. Clarke will hold court in the city court room to hear cases in which Judge Hammond is disqualified. There are quite a number of such cases and it may be that Judge Clarke will be engaged longer than the present week in their hearing. Judge Hammond will resume the criminal docket to-day week. The call of cases during this week will begin at No. 77, page 8, fall term, 1868, common law, and will end at No. 120, page 140 docket B, equity, spring term 1882. The list of cases is very long, and it is probable that only a small per cent will be ready for trial. The following complete list of these cases will, however, be of interest to lawyers and litigants.

CALL FOR MONDAY, MAY 4.

Wilson vs Lewis & Co., Wilson vs Stricker & Co., Wilson vs Lewis & Co., Houston, Jr., vs Parsons, Houston, Jr., vs Frank, Wilson vs Stricker, Weller & Ellis vs Pemberton & T, Jones vs Crittenden, Demorest vs Crittenden, Fisher & Bro. vs Crittenden, Phillips vs Kimball & Co., Frank & Son vs Shields, Glenn vs Dobbins. Jack, Trustee, vs City, Dodwell, administrator vs Weems, Rosvelt & Co. vs Harris, Aultman & Co. vs Anderson & Co., Chisohm vs Fechner & Bro., Brand vs Harris, Walker vs S. Shields, H. Brand vs Strong & Co., Bowie vs Irwin, Holcomb vs City, Leak vs Johnson, Garland vs Johnson, Hornady vs Norbe, Goldsborough & Co. vs Shepard, Maxley vs. Johnson, Williams vs. Tommey & S., Smillie vs. Singer M. Co., Chase vs. Alston & G., Murphy vs. Archer, Wimpey vs Wallace & M., Sells vs Laden, Raggerson vs Glenn, Rice & M., vs L. P. Grant, Atkerson vs Ga. B. and T. Co., Grant & Co vs Ga. W. railroad Co., Tommey & S. vs Williams & B., Robinson, et al. vs Worsham, Ga. M. bk. vs Rice, Ray vs Phillips, Collins, ad'm'r., vs Hudson, Caldwell vs Wilson, Snedecker vs Block & Co., Martin vs Seago. Long vs Knight et al.; Pasety vs English, Hill vs Hill, Angier vs DeGive, Lowe vs Wallace & S., Van Winkle vs Watkins, Citizens bk. vs Tye & S., Citizens bk. vs Witherspoon.

CALLED FOR TUESDAY, MAY 5TH.

Citizens bank vs Sparks et al; Citizens bank vs Tye et al; Avery vs Auston & K; Wood & Co. vs Central railroad company; Brown vs Phillips; Sneedeker et al vs Block; Logan vs Lowe D. & D.; Solomon vs Phillips; Anderson C. coal company vs Wilson & N.; Pember vs Wilson; Laird vs Terbee clmt; Citizens' Bank vs Phillips; Rich vs Turner; Arnold vs Findlay; Gooding vs Calhoun; Angier & W vs Tye; Elliott guar vs Elliott; Stephens & F vs Ransford; Alexander vs Badger; Elliott vs Elliott; Talmadge vs Camp; Tappan vs Tenn C Co; Dixon vs Carlton & Son; Swift, agt, vs Ga R R & B Co; Kent vs Havile; Mills vs Solomon; Williams, L & C vs Ligon & R; Wallace vs Ga Bank and Trust Co, Pinkney vs Moore, Schide & Co vs Douglass, H. Morison & Co vs Douglass & L., Heath & Bro vs Douglass, Lester vs city, Goldsmith vs Sparks, Eliott vs Eliott, M. Tappan vs Bloget et al, M. Tappan vs W and A R R et al, Echols vs state Bank, Heath vs Murphy, H. Warlick vs Dougherty, T & D Merrell vs Lowe, Clarke vs City, Oglethorp M Co vs City, Wright Bros & Co vs L Douglass & Co. Lowe vs Haville, Fishback vs Alexander, I H Hayden vs Atlanta S Bank, Blodgett vs Reece, Loften vs Loften, Lipes vs Bonner, Trenholm vs Clarke, Hill vs Ga State Lottery, Lowe vs Jones, Tigner vs Harrison, Hart vs Duncan.

CALL FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

Howard, S & Co vs Douglass, Erie City iron works vs Peel, Hatch vs National Surgical institute, Thurman vs Sparks & Son, Edwards vs Crussel, McNaught & S. vs Grant, Olmstead vs King, Hatch & Co vs Borough & Co, Duck & Co vs Brown, Hutcherson vs Wilson & Co. Dooley vs Kimball & Co, Garner vs Perkins, Baldwin vs Low et al, Hoyt vs James & L, Wilson vs Wilson, Westmoreland vs Loyd, Murphey vs Hunt R & L, Wynon vs Wells, Howard Ex vs Georgia state lottery, Coleman & Co vs Anderson & Co, Loughy & L vs Techner & A, Grenson & vs McKey, Riley vs Rodrigun, Powel vs Coly, Jones vs Piedmont Life Insurance, Mapp vs Chancy & Co Central States Life Insurance Co vs Arnold agent, English vs Sparks, Atwood vs Barnwell, Solomon vs Eichberg.

DOCKET "B."

Boyd vs Sparks, Venable vs Smith, Ashley vs Jennings, Sparks vs Neal, Sparks vs Tye, Culpepper vs Russel, Jones vs Taylor, Hauegcock vs Cummings, Bedgood vs Tuttle, Red vs Fitzsimmons Zachery vs City. Tuttle vs Bedgood, Monsel vs Wolf, Crussel vs Chastain, Hillyer vs Field, et al, Moody vs Neal, Krutisea vs Culpepper, Clayton & Co vs Hunt, Covington vs Lawshe, Covington vs Lawshe, Peoples, B K Newman vs Jones, Bateman vs Wheeler & W M Co, J H Jack vs C R R & B'k Co, B'k State Ga vs English & Co,

CALL FOR THURSDAY, MAY 7TH

McDaniel, gov, vs J F Conley, Rice vs Phillips, Lawshe vs Covington, Beutell vs Hart, Stowers vs Swift, Thweatt vs Campbell, Hunerckoff vs Francis, J H Bell vs Goldsmith, Robins vs Dominick, Thomas vs J L Morris, Moseley vs Ford, Ashley vs Mullens, Phillips vs Latham & G, Baley vs Smith et al, Wright vs Bonner, Solomon vs Parrott, Reynolds vs Faith, Brown vs Franklin, Brewster vs Samons, Hoyt vs Marion, Reynard vs Weaver, Gilbert vs Gilbert, S & C Howard vs Lowe D & D, Tye vs Sparks, Wyly & Co vs A Cost L Ry Co, Wyly & Co vs N Y & P R S S Co, Jack vs West'n & Atlantic RR, Ansley vs Howard, Fulsom vs. Georgia Bank and Trust company, Parrott vs Steers, Lee vs Fuller, Doolittle vs Fuller, Day vs Citizens' Bank of Georgia, Church vs Block; Duran vs, Citizens' bank, McCool vs Citizens' bank, Robinson vs Citizens' bank, Bird vs Citizens' bank—disqualified; Woolf vs Atlanta National bank, Walton, Whann & Co., vs Beek, Walton, Whann & Co., vs Lowe, Walton, Whann & Co., vs Beek, Walton, Whann & Co., vs Bogan, Atkins vs Wilkins, P. & Co., Dwight M. Co., vs Central railroad and banking company, Abbott vs Fowler, trustee, Lawrence M. Co., vs A. C. A. R. R., Cheeopee M. Co., vs A C A R R., Atlanta C Mills vs A C A R R. Indian O Mills vs Central railroad, Ed Mercer vs International cotton exposition, the Pepesil M Co., vs A L A C R R Co., Clarke vs Beek, Glesson vs Loyd, Manby & Co., vs Central railroad.

CALL FOR FRIDAY, MAY 8.

Mehaffy vs Scovill, Arnold vs White, executor, Hunt vs Morris, Ashley vs Gilbert, Schultz vs Merrett, Krogg vs Sturgiss et al, Venable vs Smith, Van Kalekstern vs Eichberg, Ansley vs Howell, State & Co, tax fi fa, vs Parrott, Small vs Howell, Holdeness vs Latham, Crawford vs Rockwell & Co, Neal vs Hopple, Sproull & Co vs T C Aultman, Merchants' and Mechanics' National bank vs A Simmons & Co, Citizens Mutual Insurance Co vs Bizzell, Willingham vs Roy, Coles vs Roy, Collins vs Fulton county, Tallisferro vs Shields, Moyers vs J L Clarke, Asher vs Wilton, Gilbert vs Wilton, Martin vs Conley, McGaughey vs Morris & Bro, Autry vs Atlanta street railway company, Vittur vs Bridger, Rhodes vs Int C Exp, Longley & R vs Broomhead & Co, Thomas vs J T Frizzell, State vs Lochrane.

A GEORGIA JOKER

An Alleged Interview Between a Billious Scribe and a Billious Citizen.

The Nashville American has a reporter who has soured on Atlanta. Among his late attacks on the Georgia capital appears the following:

"Yes, I live in Atlanta," said an elderly passenger on the Chattanooga train yesterday, "and I'm going to Nashville to see the fire department there. We have a fire department in Atlanta, of course, but it isn't a success. It's too slow. When a fire breaks out the man that discovers it goes and wakes up a policeman, the policeman runs around and finds the sergeant of the beat, the sergeant goes home and gets his key to the box, returns and sends in the alarm. At the fire telegraph office they call the fire chief out of bed by telephone, he wakens his hired man and the hired man hitches up the chief's horse and wagon; then the chief goes around to the stations and wakes up the men. The men dress, hitch up the horses, put kindling under the steamers and start for the fire. There is a city ordinance against running horses in the streets, and so the steamer horses are trotted to the fire. They usually get there about the time the walls are falling and the insurance men are fixing up the losses. There isn't any reason why we shouldn't have a good fire department in Atlanta, as we have lots of fires for the men to practice on. We're way up on baseball in our town, but when it comes to putting out conflagrations, we admit that we are a little behind the times."

In view of the fact that Atlanta has the best trained and fastest department in the southern states, it may be interesting to recite how the alarms are turned in. Every policeman has a key, and a key is also kept in the house nearest each box. The horses are kept harnessed and the men sleep partially dressed. When an alarm is turned in a gong sounds the number at each engine house, at police headquarters, at the waterworks and in Chief Ryan's bed room. The horses are trained to spring into their places and a snap of the harness hitches them up. The firemen get aboard and dress as they go to the fire. The chief's horse, already saddled, stands scarcely ten feet from the chief's door. The first crack of the alarm wakes the chief and he springs into the saddle and is off like the wind. He, too, sleeps in his clothes.

Some of the Causes

Giving rise to dyspepsia are over-work, badly cooked food, hurry in eating, too much grease, disagreeable companions, too little sleep, too much worry. Dyspepsia is a curse; but Brown's Iron Bitters is a blessing; because it casts out dyspepsia, and makes suffering people well. Mrs. E. Patton, 2620 Franklin street, St. Louis, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia, and it did me good."

ANSWERING SAM JONES.

WHAT REV. GEORGE LEONARD CHANEY SAID LAST NIGHT.

He Takes Issue With Mr. Jones, and Defends Some of the Things That Mr. Jones Attacked—What He Says of Club Life, Etc—Preaching In the Other Churches—Etc—Etc.

Last evening Mr. Chaney gave a candid review of a sermon preached in Trinity church last Sunday evening by Rev. Samuel Jones. He took his text from Matthew xi: 8, "What went ye out for to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? Behold, they that wear soft clothing are in kings' houses."

"What I like about Mr. Jones," said the preacher, "is his hatred of sin. What I do not like is his hatred of the sinner." We cannot afford to undervalue, in these days of smooth things, the man who shows such a capacity for honest rage at evil. In this I agree with him. I could almost envy him his belief in Satan, it so intensifies and concentrates his anger at sin, to get it, by sheer force of a creative imagination, where he can throw his inkstand at it, as Luther did. But the man who believes utterly in God cannot believe in the devil. There is not room for both in the same universe.

I think the success of this son of thunder who has somehow dropped down from the clouds upon this particular spot of earth, comes not alone from the rumor that attends him, but from his earnestness and his unexpectedness. You never know what he will say next—not a common fault in the pulpit. This alone is refreshing, even if a moment afterwards you wish you could forget what he has said.

It was said of Paul that much learning had made him mad. I do not think this will ever be said of our latest evangelist. I do not say this disparagingly. It is no qualification for moving work among the lowly, to have a lofty style and lordly diction. Some of this man's converts would not understand him if he used good grammar.

Mr. Jones is a devout believer in everlasting punishment. He has faith to believe in hell. Well, I have faith not to believe it; at least not as a finality in itself or for any soul. But since Mr. Jones believes it I am glad he has the grit to preach it. Nothing will more surely put out the monstrous notion of never-ending punishment or sin and suffering co-eternal with God, than preaching it. The more fully and widely it is preached, the more promptly will a sound humanity spew it out of its mouth. Sin and its deformity and suffering as a phase in the development of soul-life on this planet, are sure enough facts. But to take a passage in human history involving wholesome and corrective discipline; rob it of its only worthy feature as discipline, magnify its misery endlessly and then posit it as the final, changeless and useless state of the vast majority of mankind after death, is such an infernal putting of the divine plan, that almost it would persuade me to believe in Satan as its only possible author.

In our rough prophet's challenge of sin, in high as in low places, one can but feel a wholesome satisfaction. Only there seems to be a sort of spiritual nihilism, suggestive of dynamite and infernal machinery, in the offense our preacher finds in all kinds of respectability. An office of trust, a title, a position in society, a club of gentlemen, a dancing party, are so much red bunting to a bull and for which he charges down upon it in full career.

Mr. Chaney said he had no ambition to play the part of sin's apologist or special attorney for club-life and dancing parties. A good rule for married men, in choosing their places of resort, would be to patronize no places of refreshment or amusement where they would not like to be seen by their wives. And a like rule for an unmarried man would be to have the same regard for the lady he wished to make his wife. Gambling and over-drinking are not the monopoly of club houses, nor are they the leading features of such places. Reading, conversation, trade, business, hospitality, twenty innocent uses are subserved in such associations. besides the few harmful practices for which they are sweepingly condemned. As to dancing parties, a subject on which the Christian charity of this most Christian city has gone to such disastrous wreck in the late storm, a greater preacher, so the preachers assure us, than any of them, has said: "There is a time to mourn and a time to dance."

The simple fact which all such protest forgets is that American society has grown since Wesley visited Georgia on his first missionary journey and found Savannah a settlement with forty houses, and all west of it an Indian hunting ground. For the early day the early ways of primitive Methodism were excellently fitted, but now they must be broadened to suit the growth in wealth, learning, culture, taste and intelligence of that grand and living community.

Human society, American civilization, will never accept again the short and narrow bed of early Methodism, unless in some awful reaction from a conception in church and state as compelling as that which moved the old Puritan and Wesleyan protest and separation. If Methodism is to do for the coming generation what it did for the wild beginnings of American society, it must adopt its ways and means to the conditions of this new America. The church at large is doing this. Its men wear their broadcloth, its women their silk and satin; its boys go to college; its girls to the opera and both to dancing parties, and none of them are the worse for it.

In conclusion the preacher reviewed some other features in Mr. Jones' sermon and said he did not know whether in addition to his moral irascibility, which was one part of the reformer's outfit, he also had that modest deference to a higher spirit than his own, which was the marked quality in the true John Baptist. If so much could be pardoned to his reckless rage at sin, he had abundant material for modesty, if his confessions of successive breaking down and putting in for repair were true, and we might fairly expect charity towards the sins of others from so ample an experience, the need of pardon in the accuser.

First Baptist Church--Morning Service.

Extra chairs in all the aisles were necessary to accommodate the attendance at this service. Dr. Hawthorne preached from the subject, "God and Mammon," a sermon of unusual power and great force.

The great primal, basal truth of the only religion that ever satisfied the human heart is the unity of the Divinity. This is a revelation, made first to the Jews, the only nation before Christ that believed in the one God. The first deity worshipped by paganism was light. The Chaldeans, in the rising orb of day, saw the burning eye of God. Afterward came personal deities, presiding over the wonders of nature, and paganism reached its climax in making gods of ideal men.

Polytheism is the deification of the passions. Man deifies his own life and in mythology we find the true character of ancient Greece. Their Gods were the deification of their practices. Reaching out here and there for a personal God, they found him not. The religion of nature cannot rise above its source.

The unity of the divine nature was Israel's corner stone. It made them a peculiar people, favored of God. It came to them by special revelation. Science goes out and makes it vast excursions through the realms of nature and comes back shaking its head, saying there is no God—while to Egypt was given the mission of a great civilization, and to Greece the culture of arts, to Israel was committed the divine commission of preserving the pure faith. And so long as they believed in the one God, they maintained their commonwealth and preserved their integrity. But as they dropped into the idolatry of their neighbors they lost their grandeur as a nation and a people.

This is the corner stone of our civilization. We have a more perfect revelation as we have seen the personalty of the man Christ But this belief in one God must be a living reality imbedded in the human soul, not a mere speculative belief. Now all assent there is one God, devils believe it and tremble. The assassin, dripping with human blood, believes it as truly as the martyr at the stake. It must be to us, not merely a system of speculative ideas, but a living faith. Piety that has not for its basis downright morality, is now and forever false. The principles of the Bible are not mere abstractions; they are enunciated by divine power, by one supreme God of the universe, who launched the earth into space and kindled the stars. Not to obey them is to defy his sovereignty.

We can serve but one God. The mammon of which Christ spake was the appetites and the lusts. Be not deceived by words, but look at realities. It is no worse to worship at the temple of Bacchus than to be a slave to the wine cup. The man who stupifies his brain and bloats his body with beer carves out for his own worship an image of Bacchus. The woman of fashion, the gay, giddy butterfly of so-called society, worships at a genuine shrine of idolatry. The love of money that makes one forgetful of Christian duty, makes him as much a pagan as he who bows down before and worships a golden God. An antique figure of Saint Peter in Rome was once the Jupiter of a heathen temple, and to-day idolatry in the garb of religion is often worshiped. How many with one hand on God's temple and the other on the temple of Mammon are trying to serve both.

We have nothing to fear from the intellectual but from the moral denial of Christ. I fear not the attacks of science but the influence of the woman who loves the german more than her Bible, I fear not the geologist but the church member who goes from the cup of the Lord to the cup of devils, who makes one visit a week to the Lord's temple and ten a day to the bar-room.

Congregational Church.

The services at the "Church of the Redeemer" were more than usually impressive.

At the opening of the morning service the hall was filled with an intelligent audience.

It is prettily generally understood that those who meet with this people from Sabbath to Sabbath come for one purpose, namely: Seeking the truth. By that we mean attractions outside of the pulpit are not to be found with this church at present. While loving hearts and willing hands decorate with floral offerings to the Lord, yet the hall of itself is anything but attractive.

The singing is congregational and has the gospel in it as well as the sermon, hence we conclude that Dr. Eddy's plain dealing with gospel truths is reaching the people.

This is witnessed in the fact that eleven were taken into the church, five of which were on profession of faith, making thirty or more since January. Particularly impressive was the giving of the right hand of fellowship by the pastor to the newly made members, the pastor reading from a printed slip a Scripture selection, and handing to each person as he greeted them the passage to serve as their motto in their new relationship with the church, and new life in Christ.

Following the sermon was the administration of the Lord's Supper.

Dr. Eddy preached a grand sermon on Christ and his relationship to the church, from First Corinthians, xii; 12: "For as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of the body being many, are one body; so also is Christ." All scholarly commentators agree that by Christ in the text is meant the church as united in Christ. Now the life imparted by Christ is another name for the baptism of the spirit, the annointing from above. In the light of this thought read the parable of the vine, "I am the vine, ye are the branches." Branches of the Christ vine. Abiding in Me, ye become fruitful; Christly fruits, Christly affections and purposes, Christly words of wisdom and charity, Christly labors of love and patience. A Christly life, and if need be a death of sacrifice for the salvation of men. Such are the precious clusters borne by the branches of the Christ vine, filling earth and heaven with fragrance and gladness. Jesus is our high priest. He puts our prayers into his censer, joins them with His own and offers them to the Father. And we know the promise "whatsoever ye ask in my name it shall be given you." When the church prays it is the Christ that prays, the Christ who says, "the Father heareth me always." Christ is the great teacher and prophet of the world, revealing God, and Heaven and hell, and duty and everlasting life. Wherever the gospel is preached it is the Christ that speaks. Every word of saving truth is uttered in His name. The church is a prophesying church. His eye sweeps the future, and she announces with no uncertain sound coming events—judgment, resurrection, new heavens, new earth. The power of the church depends on the close, vital union with Christ. Without Christ the church is a ghastly corpse. The remark is equally applicable to the individual Christian. "I am crucified with Christ, nevertheless I live." The glory of the church is Christ. Oh! that we may all be joined with Christ, a part of the one true vine. Thus shall we be one in spirit, in service, in the work of reconciliation, in teaching, in kingship.

At the First Presbyterian.

Dr. Barnett preached yesterday evening a powerful sermon on the historical, etymological and religious significance of the word "Christian," to a large congregation. The sermon was repeated by request.

Dr. Barnett is a great preacher, in the perfect sense of that word. Learned, eloquent and earnest, he is never pedantic, never rhetorical, but always tender, forcible and effective. Few men hold so thoroughly the hearts of his people as Dr. Barnett. That they love him, is evinced by the reverent and responsive attention with which they hang on his words. While he preaches to the heart he satisfies the mind, and thus holds his congregation close to himself. His sermon of yesterday was notable for strength and power and tenderness, and ought to be written in enduring letters where all the world might read.

At the First Methodist Church.

The Rev. Mr. Glenn talked to his congregation yesterday morning on the subject of "Treading the Wine Press Alone." The sermon was one of unusual sweetness and strength and was almost pathetic in its appeal to the members of his church to aid him in the great work before him and not leave him to "tread the wine press alone." It made a profound impression on his large congregation and must result happily for the cause this strong and conscientious preacher serves so ably and so unselfishly. After the communion service it was announced that fourteen new members would be taken into the church next Sunday afternoon.

STILSON. Jeweler.
Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing and Bottom Prices
3 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA GA.

CAMPBELL WALLACE, JR. R. H. HUZZA
IF YOU WANT A
TRUNK, VALISE OR SATCHEL
Please call and examine our stock.
HUZZA TRUNK FACTORY,
55 South Pryor St. Atlanta, Georgia,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PRICES LOW.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

GEORGE MUSE,
CLOTHIER.
38 WHITEHALL STREET
My Spring and Summer stock is complete in all departments. Mens, Boys' and Children's suits in Great variety at hard pan prices. My stock of Fine Imported Corkscrews in Brown Dahlia and Wine colors Is elegant. Call and examine. Will guarantee prices low as the lowest.
GEORGE MUSE,
38 Whitehall.

The New York Comedy Company.

This admirable company will open to-night at DeGive's opera house in the powerful play of "The New Magdalen." In this drama Miss Annie Firmin is at her best, and Mr. John Jack is more than equal to his role. It is a good company, and during their stay they will present such attractions as will insure crowded houses every night.

Atlantas-Augustas this evening 3:45. Championship game.

O. I. C.
(Old Indian Cure.)
Is the best blood remedy known. It is a purely vegetable preparation, and never known to fail, though tested in thousands of cases that baffled the skill of physicians.
Dr. Joseph Palmer, Feagin, Ga., writes: "I have used it extensively in my practice twenty years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it a specific for blood diseases in any form."
Dr. F. A. Toomer, Pery, Ga., says: "It is the best blood purifier known, and to suffering woman a God-send for her peculiar ailments."
It will promptly and permanently cure Syphilis in any stage, Scrofula, Eczema, White Swelling, Catarrh, Old Sores, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Tetter and every form of blood disease or skin disease due to impure blood. $1.50 per large bottle.
THE O. I. C. CO., Perry, Ga.
Sold in Atlanta, Ga., wholesale and retail, by Hutchison & Bro., 14 Whitehall, and retail by C. O. Tyner, corner Broad and Marietta, and Geo. D. Sanger, corner Decatur and Peachtree. tf.

Remember the championship games between Atlanta and Augusta this evening.

Have You Money to Invest?
If so, do not be satisfied with low rates of interest when you can have
EIGHT PER CENT NET,
With your money secured by a First Mortgage upon some of the choicest Real Estate in the city of Atlanta; or, if preferred, the Best Farm Lands in the State of Georgia, worth in every instance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for Twenty Years—in the Northwest (State of Iowa) up to 1880 and since 1880 here in Atlanta.
Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds.
Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years are on file in my office.
C. P. N. BARKER,
1y 31½ Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlantas-Augustas this evening 3:45. Championship game.

Ice Cream Season Opens.
Families supplied at $2 per gallon delivered to all parts of the city; 15 cts. per plate.
FRED MASSA.

For Rent.
During the summer, my residence, corner Collins and Cain streets. Nicely furnitured throughought. Also a nine-room house, unfurnished.
P. H. SNOOK,
7 and 9 Marietta street.

Tate Spring water warranted to cure dyspepsia

T. C. Mayson, 3 and 5 Marietta street, fancy groceries, vegetables, fruits, fresh meats, fish, bread, ice, and anything else you want. Let him send for your orders; satisfaction guaranteed. tf.

Atlantas-Augustas this evening 3:45. Championship game.

Read the advertisement headed O. I. C. It may prove of lasting benefit to you. tf

Notice to Users of City Water.

ATLANTA, GA., April 1, 1885.

The board of water commissioners met to-day at 4 p. m., with a full board in attendance, including his honor, the mayor, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved 1. That from and after the first day of July next, all water drawn from the city mains, except for fires, sewers and sprinkling carts, shall pass through a meter, to be furnished by the consumer, and the superintendent is instructed to give public notice of the passage of this resolution by publishing the same for thirty days in the Constitution and Journal, and by sending a postal to the office or residence of each rated consumer, and further to notify all owners of private fire fixtures that meters must be attached to the same.

Resolved 2. That from and after the first day of July next, every consumer shall be required to pay at least eighty-five cents per month for the use of the water, for which they shall be allowed to use five thousand gallons, and every consumer who shall use more than five thousand gallons per month, shall be required to pay for the excess at the rate of seventeen cents per thousand gallons until otherwise ordered. This resolution does not apply to city fire hydrants, flushing sewers, sprinkling carts, nor public schools.

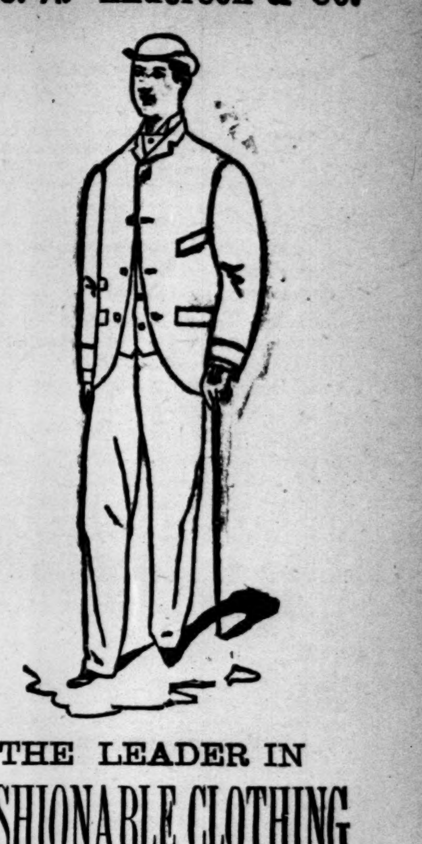
The foregoing is a true copy from the minutes.

30t J. W. CULPEPPER, Secretary.

Atlantas-Augustas this evening 3:45. Championship game.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
SPOT CASH.
We are making things lively in our table linen and towel departments.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co.



THE LEADER IN
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING
TAILOR-MADE SUITS
FOR MEN.
All-wool Suits.....$8 00
" ".....10 00
Worsted Suits.....$12 to 20 00
French Cassimere.....$20 to 25 00
The Only Complete Stock
—OF—
Boys' & Children's Suits
IN THE CITY,
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

WINDOW GLASS
Of all sizes, single and double—3,000 boxes on hand.
ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
—IF SO USE—
WADSWORTH, MARTINEZ & LONGMAN'S
PURE PAINTS.
THERE IS NOTHING BETTER—CALL FOR OUR circular list of 354 houses that have been painted with them, color, cards, etc., at wholesale and retail.
F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.,
21 Alabama Street.
GREEN SEAL and SAINT LOUIS
—Strictly Pure Lead always on hand.—
Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Etc.,
—OF BEST QUALITY!—
OUR ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS
Can't be beat. Ask the Constitution's Engineer if he has ever found a better oil than our "Heavy Red Engine" and "Compound Cylinder" for running their $30,000 Engine and Press.
In fact, we have the LARGEST STORE! THE LARGEST STOCK! And
BEST ASSORTMENT!
—OF—
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes and Glass
In the State. Prices as Low as the Lowest!
F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.,
apr26-1m 7p 21 Alabama Street.

$50,000
TO LOAN
On first-class city property,
ON LONG TIME
in sums of $3,000 and upward, at 8 per per cent. Principals only.
Apply to H. I. KIMBALL.
apr27—d1w 7p

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
SPOT CASH.
Opposition need not think that we are asleep, nor will they get to nap it much in the day time if they do business in this town. We are doing business for D. H. Dougherty & Co., and we can't afford to compromise our interest to meet the feelings of competitors. Sail in, if you think the water shallow.

Remember the championship games between Atlanta and Augusta this evening.

Tate Spring water relieves constipation.

MILLINERY.
MISS MARY RYAN HAS NOW ON HAND A large and varied assortment of new Millinery goods. These goods are new and fresh, and her stock embraces all the novelties of the season. Hats trimmed and untrimmed; Flowers, Hair goods and in fact every thing kept in a first-class house. Ladies will do well to call at 45 Whitehall street. MISS MARY RYAN.

REMOVAL.
OUR OFFICE IS NOW NO. 4 KIMBALL house, Wall street.
HINSMAN FLOUR CO.,
J. R. TOLLESON, Vice Pres.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDINARY'S office, April 3d, 1885. Notice is hereby given to all concerned that Isabella C. Heath, late of said county, died intestate, and no person has applied for permanent administration on the estate of said deceased, and that administration will be vested in the county administrator, or some other fit and proper person, on the first Monday in May next, unless valid objection is made thereto.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

apl4-11-18-25may2

WATCH REPAIRING!

SKILLED WORKMEN,

UNEQUALLED FACILITIES.

Watch left for repairs made as nearly like new as possible, and all work guaranteed.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
JEWELERS.

J. CURLEY,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER,
238, 240, 242, 244 STATE STREET,
and 60, 62, 64, 66 and 68
BOERUM PLACE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

FINE CARRIAGES FOR
TOWN AND COUNTRY USE.

Broughams, Landaus, Victorias, Coupes, 5 Glass Landaus, Cabriolets, Landauletts, Berlin Coaches, Vis a Vis, Bridino Phaetons, Ladies' Phaetons, Standhope Carts, Dog Carts, Village Carts, Tandem Carts, Top Road Wagons, No Top Road Wagons. Strictly of our own manufacture. We refer to Captain Everett, of M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co.

THE OPIUM HABIT
CURED IN TWO WEEKS!
And On the Most Fair and Safe Terms.

I want it distinctly and emphatically understood that you are not to pay one cent for medicine or board till you could conscientiously be qualified that you are free of the habit. Address

J. A. NELMS, M. D.
Smyrna, Cobb county, Ga.

TO THE TRADE.
IMPROVED FLY FANS
MILLVILLE FRUIT JARS,
ICE CREAM REFRIGERATORS
GATE CITY STONE FILTERS,
Hotel and Saloon Fixtures.
Best Goods, Lowest Prices.
McBRIDE'S,
32 Wall St., Opposite Pass. Depot.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending May 2, 1885. Persons calling will please say advertised and name the date.

LADIES' LIST.

A—Martha Anderson, Miss Lillie Albert, Annie Ailie.

B—Martha I Bryce, Mary Byers, Mrs A M Bryant, Fannie W Byrd, Mrs M T Bryan, Mrs M A Bird, Pettie Benford, Mrs Hettie Berry, Nannie Baker, Mrs S E Barker, Nannie Balmer.

C—L E Carmack, Ida Carter, Ida Belle Carlisle, Berta Crew, Ann Coleman, Jennie Coryhead, Louisa Crossley, Mollie Cowan, Mrs J Crompton.

D—Lola Daniel, Hattie H Davis, Mabel Drake, Mrs Jack Devarns, Lucy Ann Devaugh, Cattie Dimmock, Ettie Dunlap, Mrs E D Day.

E—Lula [illegible]ord.

F—Anna Foster.

G—Fayette Gates, Sallie Gilbert, Miss Mamie Griffin.

H—Annie Hampton, Mattie Hanie, Laura Harper, Mrs Homer, Mary Jane Holloway, Sarah Holmes, Senora House, Ida Huguguely, Minerva Hughes, Tillie Harris.

J—Mary L Johnson, Susan Jones, Annie Johnson, Bulah Josephus.

K—Hattie L Kiel, Lizzie King.

L—Florence Lyman, Mrs Kate Lumsford, Babe Lowe, Mrs Dollie H Lofton, Mrs Eliza Logan, Bettie Love, Mrs A F Lewis, Minnie Lee, A M Lee, Anna Lawrence, Mrs Jane Lovenberry.

M—Mrs Louisa Malone, Mrs Amanda Mosley, Mrs Carrie McCreary, Crettie Morehame.

N—Mrs E G Northrop.

O—Mrs H J Otis.

P—Mrs Ida Pate, Mrs Sarah Parham, Mrs S E Pearson, Mary Petson, Sallie Port, Mrs Hannah Phillips.

R—Mrs Ralls, Mrs J R Reynolds, Mrs S Rite, Mary Rosser, C W Rogers.

S—Anna Sanders, Hiram Stevens, Ella Simms, Maria Springs, Maggie Smith, Mrs C D Smith, Miss Belle Smith, Anna Smith.

T—Mrs Lou Tarver, Cornelia Terrell, Mary Tiller, Mrs Mary Thomson, Betty Thomas.

W—Mrs M H Waldrop, Lizzie Washington, Annie Willis, Sallie White, Anna Wilson, Paulina Wallenhaupt, Phina Williams, Dinah Williams, Abbie T Williams, Lizzie Williams.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—Cison Arnold, C D Allison, George Andrews, George W Andrews, Charles Alexander, E S Allen, S D Anderson, Ed L Akridge.

B—M P Brown, B N Brown, J R Bryant, W A Bryan 2, S H Butmore, S C Butler, E W Buck, Dr Edward Burns, B P Butler, J R Burdett, James H Brooks, F A Brockman, Hon Jas S Boynton, J C Boggs, J Euenger, Amon Berry, Joseph W Beasley 2, J H Becker, M Blauder, S P Blanton, W A Black, S G Barnett, C C Barker, Joe Baker, Hon William Black, H N Barfield, A W Baum.

C—J B Crow, A N Cox, Josh Crawford, Major Cunningham, W S Connell, R C Crockett, T M Collins, Chas M Coe, D C Chisolm, Knox Chastain, T B Caruthers, J C Candler, R Caswick.

D—D E Dugger, A Dorset, Fair Derbier, J B Daniels, J A Dawson, Joe Dawson.

E—Wm Edmundson, Jim Elliott, H C Elliott, Robert Emen, Wm Ellis.

F—H Famey, S H Felding, J Fhucher, S O Fisher, E Foster.

G—T Goldsmith, John Goodwin, J C Gill, Willie Grantlip, G A Gary.

H—Alonzo Harris, E A Harris, Chas Howard, G W Hollingsworth, H J Holmes 5, J A Hill, R B Hill, M Hempner, Wm Hammond, T M Harmon, W R Hall, J A Heard, J L Hanson, J J Hart, C D Haw, David Harper, Wm H Hall, L P Haynie, William Haines.

J—C J Jones, J J Johnson, B H Jordan, G W Johnson, Gus Je[illegible], J D Jacobs, George J James.

K—P Kilby, [illegible] Kimball, T J Killiam.

L—Thos Ly[illegible], B T Lowe, M A Lochridge, J A Logan, J A L[illegible], Dr A Lipscomb, Thos J Lewis, J D Larkin, Mrs [illegible] Lambert, B M Lannesaw, W T Lutt.

M—Ripley McDaniel, Lee McGruder, J H McBride, S T McDaniel, Herman Morris, Dr Morse, Frederick Mills 2, Mitchell & Bell, Chas Miller, Walter Middleton, Edwin Marable, D R Malone, A Mareboan, Geo W Mecham, Sir W Mackie, Horace Martin, Ben Mack, Ira S Munson, W L Mandel, Richard Mason, John A Mann.

N—Willis H Nans, W W Nace, Clarence Newsman.

O—J D Orear.

P—J S Purley, Geo H Poor, J T Porter, Ed Pollak 2, Powell, Ivy & co, T T Pope, G G Pitmoun, J J Peacock, J L Pennington, Alex Paine, Wade Patman, G A Park.

Q—A E Quick.

R—J H Rucker, G G Rucker, Sech Rucker, J W Robertson, A D Rice, R T Reynolds, John Rhea, H A Rollerston.

S—R L Smith, R W Smith, B M Sullivan, F A Scott 2, F M Stovall, R J Show, Geo C Shoer, W H Scott, S Spitts, Isaac Simpkins, Geo W Strong, Geo Simpson, Sisson Third Baptist church, David Stewart, Cornelius Shortin, J H Seifert, J F Saul, Wm G Shaw, Chris Schwest, Victor St Cloud, J Starnes, O Y Sanders, J S Slawson.

T—H A Tuppen, J B Turner, B F Tolbert, G W Themas, Fain Lobiss, C W Thomas, I H Townsend, Geo H Thomas, Tom Thompson, F B Taylor, M S Taliaferro.

W—J M Wyly, J P Winthrop, Jos J Wilson, J B White & Co, S E Wilson, R L White, Chas Willingham, T B Willingham, A L Wimbush, E I Wilson & Co, J T Wilson, H J Wilson, C W Wilson, John Winkelback, C N Winner, Thomas Webb, Weden Jellers, Winholm Wolfe, G W Watts, Luke Walker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Downing & Baker, Prop Gold Cure, Grayton & Denton Mfg Co, Blount & Wilson, Vehicle Spring Co, Scott & Wing, Stevens, Johnson & Co, Brebers, Mehuken & Harder.

THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS MATTER.

H H Young, J F Lyon, Laura Webb, Susan McDonelly, B J Partridge.

To insure safe and prompt delivery, have your letters addressed to street and numbers.

W. T. B. WILSON, Postmaster.
A. P. WOODWARD, Asst. Postmaster.

WHEN THE LIVER FAILS TO ACT, and you are bilious and out of sorts, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, to bring about a healthy action of the Liver, and remove all distressing symptoms.

Dry Goods. Carpets. Shoes.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

Space and Not Price is what We Must Have.

We are now offering the largest and best selected stock of first class goods ever shown in the South, and at prices which defy competition in every sense and meaning of the word. We are in the hands of our contractors. No Shoddies, Auction nor Bankrupt Goods.

WE CANNOT HELP OURSELVES. SELL WE MUST.

Or indiscriminately heap in enormous piles our mammoth stock of fine imported goods. To obviate this we are determined to reduce the stock at once, as no price can be considered ruinous when we know that we can afford to buy New Stylish Goods for a new stylish store, and from every department of our business, POSITIVELY

PRICES SHALL BE MADE TO SELL IN EVERY INSTANCE

And, REMEMBER, WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING AS REPRESENTED BY THE SALESMAN WHO WAITS ON YOU.

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON & CO.

P. S.—Our Front Entrance after First May will be on Hunter street, our present side-door.

Dry Goods. Carpets. Shoes.

DROPSY
Treated Free!
DR. H. H. GREEN,
A Specialist for Eleven Years Past,

Has treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; uses vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Removes all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cures patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of my treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. I am constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Send for 10 days' treatment; directions and terms free. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, is bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.
Epilepsy fits positively cured.

H. H. GREEN, M. D.,
55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Mention this paper. mon wky

TO WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send you a valuable treatise upon the above diseases, also directions for self-cure, free of charge. Address Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

$100.

Genuine Diamonds Found in Tea and Coffee.

The Overland Tea company of Cincinnati, have opened a branch store in this city at 18 Whitehall street, James' block. Their tea and coffee is put up in paper cans; each can weighs, including contents, tea about 1½ pounds and coffee about three pounds. Each can contains in addition to the tea or coffee, a Souvenir consisting in part of solid gold and silver and nickle watches, genuine diamonds in solid gold settings, jewelry, etc. This company has adopted this expensive method so as to thoroughly advertise their goods throughout Atlanta and vicinity. But after May 15th, these choice teas and coffees will be sold wholly on their merits by their agent in Atlanta, at the same price, same quality and same quantity, but without the souvenirs the tea or coffee being worth at a fair retail value more than the price asked without any regard to the souvenirs which are put into the cans for a few days only to advertise and introduce the tea and coffee. This company is an old and well established one and has already appointed more than fifty agencies in the various cities, none of whom are now selling souvenirs with their goods, yet each agent has a large and rapidly growing trade, as the superior quality of their teas and coffees become known. Price $1 single can, six cans for $5, thirteen cans for $10, twenty-seven cans for $20. Now is the time to send in your orders by mail, which should be accompanied by the cash or postoffice order, and will be promptly forwarded to any part of the United States. Address Overland Tea Co., 18 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. The following is a partial list of persons finding valuable souveniers in their cans of tea and coffee yesterday and the day before: R. G. Thompson, restaurant, 13 East Alabama street, genuine diamond ring, in a can of tea; Alexander White, planter, ladies diamond lace pin; T. Trippe, attorney, 13 Houston street, diamond ring; Miss Carrie Brown, Peachtree street, gent's gold watch; Little Bessie May, chataline watch; A. C. Clark, engineer, ladies three stone diamond ring; Charles Carpenter, commercial traveler, St. Louis, pair genuine diamond ear-drops; Mrs. C. Osborn, diamond stud; Mrs. J. H. James, 89 North Pryor street, genuine diamond ring in a can of tea. Miss Lena Brown, Peachtree street, gents' solid gold hunting case watch in tea. H. A. Studebaker, Piedmont Air Line, ladies' solid gold hunting case watch in coffee. Mr. McKeldon, shoe store, 35 Peachtree street, stem winding watch. Little May Robinson, chataline watch. G. B. Pledger, 131 South Pryor street, diamond ring. Charles L. Dodson, Cincinnati, ladies' diamond lace pin. Mrs. Bell Shockley, 97 Marietta street, diamond ring. Mrs. M. Wellhouse, 277 Whitehall street, diamond ring. Dr. W. H. Betts, office 33½ Whitehall street, genuine diamond studs in a can of tea. Henry C. Smith, Piedmont Air Line railroad, ladies' solid gold Hunting case watch. Master Charlie Doolittle, chataline watch. C. B. Ouis, traveling salesman silver hunting case watch. F Kinc, Marietta, Ga., stem winding watch. Little Alice Heinti, 37 Jones street, diamond ring. H. J. Rafferisperger, Toledo, Ohio, genuine diamond stud. Miss Mollie Kennie, gents' three stone diamond ring. C. V. Hunkerford (planter) ladies' solid gold hunting case watch; Master Willie Davis genuine diamond lace pin; Charles S. Atwood, 83 Marietta street, diamond ring; Charles More, Piedmont Air-Line railroad, gents' solid gold hunting case watch; Mrs. John Harris, Peachtree street, solid silver hunting case watch; Miss Bessie Spear, 8 Markham street, diamond collar button; Miss Carrie Holt (saleslady) genuine diamond stud; H. H. Jackson, 86 Gilmer street (telephone office) diamond ring; W. C. White, traveling salesman, ladies' solid gold hunting case watch; W. B. A. Dickinson (butcher) corner Whitehall and Peters streets, a watch in a can of tea, Charles Dodgson, book agent, ladies' diamond lace pin; A. J. Brown, 166 West Hunter street, a watch; Hon. J. H. Mecaslin, 218 Rawson street, found a genuine diamond stud in a can of tea; W. C. Martin, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, ladies' solid gold hunting case watch; Miss J. Elsas, 56 Garnet street, gold ring; H. Hoyles, 77 Broad street, bottling establishment, diamond ring; John R. Merryweather, planter, ladies' genuine diamond lace pin; Miss Larson, dressmaker over Dougherty's store, diamond collar button; N. S. Culpepper, insurance agent, 283 East Fair street, stem winding watch; Mrs. Mary Woods, housekeeper, Peachtree street, genuine three-stone diamond ring; C. L. McLendon, with Moore, Marsh & Co., corner Pryor and Line streets, stem winding watch; Mrs. Sarah A. Singer, 1 Leonard street, gold ring; Mrs. J. S. Knox, 103 Mitchell street, diamond ring; little Clarence Angier, 69 Spring street, gold ring; Henry Banks, 113 Peachtree street, stem winding watch; W. H. Colbert, 99 Stonewall street, genuine diamond stud; E. H. Bohannan, 20 Cooper street, diamond collar button; Isaac May, 12 Whitehall street, genuine diamond ring in a can of coffee; Mrs. A. Dent, 203 Whitehall, solid gold finger ring; Clarence Dufour (planter) ladies' solid gold hunting case watch in tea; W. H. Barton, Georgia Central railroad, a pair of genuine diamond ear drops in a can of coffee; Miss May Clark, dressmaker, gents solid gold hunting case watch in a can of tea; M. May, 12 Whitehall street, genuine diamond ring. Open from 7 a.m. till 9 p.m.

Send and get your wrapping paper at THE CONSTITUTION office, for 25 cents a hundred. Large sheets.

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

We have surpassed ourselves in the selection of our

ImmenseStock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods

Embracing all the

LEADING STYLES FOR MEN, BOYS' AND CHILDREN.

Gur Tailing Department is as usual filled with the choicest line of Worsteds, Cassimeres, etc.

Low Prices the Attractive Feature of our Stock.

HIRSCH BROS.
CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,
42 and 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

Gate City Wire Works,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA,
No. 5 NORTH FORSYTH STREET,
Manufacturers of Wire and Iron Railing, Tree Guards,
WIRE WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Were Chairs. Settees, Arches.
—AND—
Hanging Baskets, Fire Screens, Nursery Fenders,
WINDOW GUARDS,
OFFICE RAILING AND WIRE CLOTH.
J. L. SOUTHCOMB, Manager.

G

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

Having sold your excellent preparation known as G for the past year or more we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it.
J. H. Williams & Co.
Syracuse N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

MAGNUS & HIGHTOWER, Agents.

'WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND"

Has been tested and recommended by the best physicians in this country

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

and is pronounced an absolute specific for every form and condition of WOMB DISEASE. A trial means a cure.

BRADFIELD'S

Don't suffer, MOTHERS, SISTERS, WIVES and DAUGHTERS any longer, when this great remedy is in your reach, and you can be your own doctor. Don't peril your lives or ruin your health by longer waiting, but if troubled with any disease peculiar to your sex, try a bottle of Bradfield's Female Regulator.

FEMALE REGULATOR

Our "Treatise on Woman and Her Diseases," should be in every family, and is mailed FREE to any address.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

OUR TRADE MARK HAM
F. A. FERRIS & CO.
NEW YORK

AND BONELESS BACON
NONE GENUINE
UNLESS BEARING OUR PATENTED TRADE-MARKS, A LIGHT METALLIC SEAL, ATTACHED TO THE STRING, AND THE STRIPED CANVAS, AS IN THE CUT.

PETER LYNCH
DEALER IN
GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS,
Ale, Porter, Cider, Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff
HARDWARE, GLASS & CROCKERY-WARE,
BOOTS, SHOES,
Harness, Upper, Sole and Lace Leather,
All kinds of
FIELD & GARDEN SEEDS.
in their proper seasons. Also, Licensed Dealer in
PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, GUNS
And Ammunition.
A Perfect Variety Store.
Terms Cash. PETER LYNCH,
95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets,
Atlanta, Ga.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
SPOT CASH.

There will be offered by us beginning to-morrow, the biggest drive in Silk Mits ever shown in Atlanta. These goods are all of the newest shades, including blacks, and are made from choice clean silk, and will be sold at less than half former price.

GERMAN HEADACHE POWDERS
TRADE MARK
PREPARED BY
German Headache Powders Co.

THE ABOVE REMEDY, "GERMAN HEADACHE POWDERS," is infallible in relieving all forms of headache. Try it and be convinced. For sale by the druggists in two sizes, 25c and 65c. Send for circulars. German Headache Powder Company, No. 15½ South Broad Street, Atlanta.

FOR SALE
—BY—
RICE & WILSON,

THAT SPLENDID HOME, CORNER PEACHTREE and Third streets, at auction upon the premises, Tuesday, May 5, 1885, at 2:30 o'clock p. m. We sell for J. C. Kimball, guardian of Randolph C. Salter and Mrs. Ella E Salter, which includes 126 feet front by 376 feet to a 20 foot alley. This beautiful house contains 8 spacious rooms besides kitchen, bath room, water closet and basement; gas, hot and cold water through the building. Also a fine conservatory for the protection and enjoyment of exotics. In the rear of the house is a beautiful young grove of native trees, affording a grateful shade. This valuable property is located among the elite of the city, and upon the grandest street in Atlanta. Third street leads directly west into and through the unsurpassed Peters park—a neighborhood ever beautiful and attractive. Property near this park must and will enhance in value, because of the magnificent improvements daily being made upon it. This is a rare opportunity to secure a home among the cleverest, most refined and elegant people in the land. It behooves every one desirous of such a place to be on hand. Terms of sale, one-third cash, balance in notes payable in one and two years, eight per cent from date. Plats at our office.

RICE & WILSON,
Real Estate Agents, No. 7 N. Broad street.

SOLAR TIP SHOES

THE BEST SOLE LEATHER EVER MADE. SOLAR TIP. TRADE MARK REG. JOHN MUNDELL. PAT'D FEBRUARY 19 1878.

We have made a specialty of this excellent SHOE for BOYS' WEAR for years. We make nothing else, and produce perfection of fit, comfort, good style, and the best wearing boot that is made. Cost no more than is generally charged for ordinary shoes, and will save 50 per cent. in wear. No corns, no bunions. Any dealer content with a fair profit will confirm what we say. Give them a trial, and you will be a permanent friend of THE SOLAR TIP. Beware of Imitations called by names so nearly like Solar Tip as to deceive. Trade-mark and "JOHN MUNDELL & Co." in full, is on sole of each pair.

G. W. ADAIR........................Auctioneer

Jackson St. Property.

I WILL SELL AT THE COURTHOUSE DOOR within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday, 5th day May, 1885, one of the prettiest lots on Jackson street, immediately opposite the entrance of Forrest avenue. The lot is 80x230 feet and fronts on the east side of Jackson street and the street car line. This high, healthy hill, the general surroundings, neighborhood, water, view, etc., is unsurpassed by any other portion of the city. The lot has on it a neat 4-room house and will be sold for the administrator for absolutely what it will bring. So get a plat, go out on the cars and look at it, and attend the sale at the courthouse. Terms cash. G. W. ADAIR.

14, 19, 22, 26, 30—3, 4, 5.

CONSUMPTION!

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
SPOT CASH.

The people have shown us their appreciation af our business in the past by giving us a large patronage, and now in return we are going to tender our thanks indorsed by cheaper goods than ever before.

D.H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
SPOT CASH.

Big drives in Lace Mits to-morrow; all new shades.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

The great advantage that we claim is that our big trade enables us to work cheap, and besides, turning out as we do, a vast amount of goods, we are enabled to buy largely from first hands in package lots, and this means a saving of ten per cent for our customers.

H. I. KIMBALL, L. B. WHEELER & CO.,
ARCHITECTS.

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THE PUBlic that they have associated with them Mr. W. H. Parkins, who will henceforth devote his entire time to the business.

We are prepared to execute in the best possible manner plans and specifications, and superintend the construction of all classes of buildings. Satisfaction in all respects guaranteed our patrons.

A CARD.

HAVING ENTIRELY REGAINED MY HEALTH I have determined to again engage in my profession in Atlanta and have associated myself with Messrs. H. I. Kimball, L. B. Wheeler & Co. I point with much pride to the numerous buildings of all classes erected through this and adjoining states during the past seventeen years, under plans and specifications prepared in my office, and solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed. I take pleasure in assuring my friends and acquaintances that my present business connection gives greatly increased facilities, and all orders will receive prompt attention.

W. H. PARKINS,
Architect and Superintendent.

DR. RICE,
For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at
322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky
Bet. Third and Fourth,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

D.H. DOUGHERTY & CO.

Are showing handsome new laces, choice lines of hosiery and some awful nice parasols. There is no surrender of our short profit plan.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
SPOT CASH.

Our stock of dress goods and silks is well assorted and filled with choice things. We are selling some big drives in Black Cashmeres. Our black gros grain and satin DeLyon silks are handsome, and we think them cheap.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
SPOT CASH.

What do you gather by reading advertisements? Why the fact that every body is selling goods the cheapest. Well, of course, every one has an equal right to his opinion and no doubt each one thinks their cat the blackest.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO.
SPOT CASH.

Our low prices and fair dealings is silencing the artillery of opposition.

D. H. DOUGHERTY & CO
SPOT CASH.

We will offer a big drive in Prints to-morrow. No limit as to quantity.

LEO BOCK 32½ W. MITCHELL ST. ATLANTA, GA. WOODCUTS FOR BOOKS, CATALOGUES, ADVERTIS'G &C

EDUCATION.

Atlanta Female Institute
—AND—
COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

THIS SCHOOL WILL BE RE-OPENED SEPT. 3, 1884. The Music and Art Departments are respectively under the charge of Mr. Alfredo Barili and Mr. J. H. Moser. For catalogue apply to MRS. J. W. BALLARD Principal.

MEAN'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
76 North Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
INSTRUCTION THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL. For circulars, address T. E. MEANS.

New Columbia Hotel.
Cape May, N. J.

NOW OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF guests. This is one of the finest and most substantial brick hotels on the Jersey coast. Has all the modern improvements. Thoroughly heated. Terms reasonable.

The New Columbia will be for rent from June 1st. This is a splendid chance for hotel men. For terms apply to JAMES MOONEY, 206—8 So. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

March 28—April 4, 11, 18, 25.

HOTEL OCEANIC!
BARNEGAT CITY, Ocean Co., N. J.

Opens June 9th. On the Island of Long Beach, five miles at sea. Temperature seldom above 75°. Immediate relief from Hay Fever and Asthma. Best fishing and bathing on the Jersey coast. Accommodation for 200 guests, first class in every respect. For terms and circulars, address M. H. BUZBY, Proprietor, Masonville, N. J.

feb28—d89t sat mon wed

PULASKI HOUSE!
—SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—
JAS. M. CASE, PROPRIETOR.

Commercial rates reduced to $2.50 per day. Fine Sample Rooms on office floors.

THE ARTESIAN HOUSE
ALBANY, GEORGIA,

FOR LEASE AFTER 1ST MAY NEXT. ITS PURE water and complete arrangements will at all times ensure a crowded house. Apply to GREENFIELD, DAVIS & CO., Albany, Ga.

april 24—1m

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

Treated scientifically at home, at very small expense, with absolutely no pain, [illegible] permanent cure guaranteed. Book and question blank free. Address with stamp. Dr. C. N. BROCKINGTON, 509 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky. (Mention this paper.)

CATARRH

Causing Loss of Smell, Offensive Breath, Sore Throat, Deafness, Hay Fever, Cough and Consumption, cured in from one to three months, [illegible] No snuffs, washes, douches, inhalers or atomizers used. Book and blank free. Address with stamp. Dr. C. N. BROCKINGTON, 509 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky. (Mention this paper.)

O. A. SMITH
MANUFACTURER OF
Sulphuric Acid
66 Deg, Oil Vitriol,
AND OTHER CHEMICALS.
Office, 15 N. Forsyth, corner Walton, Atlanta, Ga.
—ALSO—
DISTILLER OF COAL TAR.
Manufacturer of
Roofing and Paving Materials,
Tarred Roofing and Sheathing Felts.
PERFECTION BRAND OF
READY ROOFING.
Ordinary 2 and 3-Ply Roofing,
ROOF COATINGS, VARNISH, Etc.
No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

LOANS.
THE GEORGIA LOAN AND TRUST CO.
(Incorporated by an Act of the Georgia Legislature in 1883.) Loans Money on City or Farm Lands.
S. BARNETT,
Attorney for the Company.
apr25—d1m sat mon wed 15½ S. Broad St.

W. W. NACE. E. S. NACE.
NACE BROS.,

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALERS IN ROUGH dressed Lumber Laths, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, and everything in the Builders' Line. Scroll Sawing and Wood Turning. Telephone 447. 285 DECATUR STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

THE BEST HAM IN THE WORLD!

TRADE MARK
F. WHITTAKER'S STAR SUGAR CURED HAMS
ST. LOUIS

WHITTAKER'S
STAR BRAND,
SUGAR CURED HAMS.

Are the most tender, delicious and appetising. Warranted sweet, juicy and not salty.

Sold by Messrs. PARK & TILFORD, ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT, New York; E. J. CRIPPEN & CO., Philadelphia; A. & M. J. SOLARI and CLARK & MEADER, New Orleans. JAMES HICKSON, Chicago. [illegible] San Francisco, Cal. And leading grocers in all principal cities, United States, China, Japan, Australia, and the principal countries of Europe.

Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Lard, Family Pork, shipped all over the World. If your storekeeper does not [illegible]

FRANCIS WHITTAKER & SONS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Established 1868.

P. S.—All our Hams [illegible] on the skin side with a W in a five pointed star. [illegible] Beware of Imitations.

H. S. DANZIGER, THE oldest vermin Exterminator in the U. S. Orders received for cleaning hotels, restaurants, private houses and cotton fields at the Hotel Weinmeister, Atlanta, Ga. Work done by the job or contracts made by the year. [illegible]

THE
VOL. XVII.

A STRAY SHOT

FURNISHES MATERIAL FOR A SE SATIONAL RUMOR.

The President Visits the Battlefield of Gettysbu With a Delegation of Veterans—An Incident of the Return Trip Which is Greatly Magnified—Gossip of the Day.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The president, Secretaries Endicott and Whitney and Postmast General Vilas to-day accompanied the veterans of the Army of the Potomac to Gettysbur battlefields.

The president and his party arrived fro Gettysburg at a quarter past nine o'clock th evening. The president expressed himself having passed a pleasant day, and havin been much interested by what he had see and heard upon the battlefield of Gettysburg When returning as the train was near Moun Hope station, Maryland, about thre o'clock this evening, three pisto shots were heard in rapid succession as from a revolver, and the flash of the weapon was seen within two or three feet of the moving train. It is probable that some enthusiast had devised this method of celebrating the passage of the president, and that the demonstration was only intended as a salute. It created some amusement, and gave rise to some jocular comment among the passengers, but since the return of the train, rumor has spread through the city that the president was shot at.

WATTERSON IN WASHINGTON.

He Gives Out His Views Regarding President Cleveland and Politics.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Henry Watterson, who has been here for the past week, to-night sent to his paper the expression of his impressions of President Cleveland and his administration. He starts out with the statement that a "slight attack of sore eyes suggested a visit to Washington, and having tried executive and department treatment for nearly a week, it has occurred to me that a brief account of some impressions of the administration may not be without interest to the readers of the Courier-Journal." He then tells Artemus Ward's story, "This is a horse," and applies it by saying that "in its entire utterances and appointments, the administration has so spoken to the country. It can control it no longer. It is a democratic administration." Mr. Watterson says that as a result of his visit to the president and the departments his case of sore eyes has disappeared. Watterson gives his impressions of President Cleveland and his sister, Miss Cleveland, in terms of high compliment to both; describes the difficulties which beset the chief executive of the country, and his manner of discharging his duty as he sees it, concluding his impressions of Cleveland personally, as follows:

"Cleveland is a plain, sober man. There is nothing dramatic or sensational about him. He has not, like so many politicians, a long conscience and a short memory. His hates and his loves are few, positive and sincere. He has shown himself abundantly able to say 'No,' and yet, as I have seen him, no man has a livelier wish to gratify the wishes of others. He wants to do the right thing and kindly thing, and there is not the smallest doubt that since his election, he has been inspired by the truest spirit of justice and the most conscientious sense of duty, equally loyal to his great place and to his party, asking no favors, and looking to his work to vindicate itself.

"Very great forbearance and patient temper," [illegible] "should be extended by the public to such a public servant. He has selected his political advisers by the rule of fitness, and he has inspired them with his own business-like spirit. The departments are in the hands of the most uniform and methodical. In every one of them there circulates the atmosphere of the workshop. To say nothing about the practical benefits and utilitarian performance and promise, all this has a moral value incalculable. It is in itself a sort of democracy, and a much needed sort at that."

The attack of Senator Eustis upon the president seems to Watterson equally unjust and unwise. He says:

"As long as senators and representatives insist upon sharing the patronage of the government they should be willing to share its responsibilities. To-day the president is just two months in office. There has been no attempt to shape a policy. The thankless duty of hearing the appeals and considering the claims of aspirants and the applications of aspirants, has consumed all the time. Appointments mean disappointments, because for every place there are a dozen or more applicants, and for each whom he fills the president must take the risk of mollifying one traitor and eleven enemies. The party is on trial. Inevitably it will stand or fall on its administration. There will be time enough to disown when it violates its pledge. In the meantime, democrats should remember that it is composed of democrats; that the democrats who compose it have their rights with the rest, and that no one of them has given the smallest reason for anybody to distrust him. I have encountered but one spirit here, and my opportunities for forming a judgment have been the most ample, and this is a spirit of loyalty to the party and the country. I will stake my life upon the sincerity of this, and I assure the disappointed and doubting among the democrats that if the president should go any faster than he is going he would surely run his bark ashore. One story is good till another is told. The administration that starts out to please everybody will end by pleasing nobody. The administration is trying to do its duty beset on all sides by complications, and badgered in and out by importunities. It has kept its temper passing well, and has made no more mistakes than are common to new-comers in office, and not so many as might have been expected."

THE POE MEMORIAL.

People of a Literary Bent in Attendance at the Unveiling.

NEW YORK, May 4.—Three thousand ladies and gentlemen witnessed the unveiling of the Poe memorial in the main hall of the Metropolitan museum of art, in Central park this afternoon. Men of letters, men of science and others prominent in society, were seated on the temporarily constructed platform at the east end of the hall, when the ceremonies began. Policemen guarded the reserved seats till about half the number of ticket-holders had arrived, but could hold them no longer. 200 ladies, who had been standing in the rear of the hall pushed up, and elbowing the park policemen to one side, made themselves comfortable in the chairs reserved for the special guests. These favored ones had to be content with standing room when they arrived. Algernon Sullivan made the introductory speech. Edwin Booth made the speech of presentation, and John Gilbert conducted the ceremony of unveiling.

HELD FOR RANSOM.

A Boy Killed, His Sister Frightened to Death and the Father a Maniac.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—A special to the Evening Post, from Tucsonary says: The account of a terrible tragedy has just been received from Tarston, Mexico. The seven year old son of a wealthy resident named Lopez, was kidnapped, and the father was notified that the child would be killed if a ransom of $75,000 was not deposited in a certain place within two days. By accident the note was not delivered until too late. At the expiration of the second day, the father found the horribly mutilated body of his child in his courtyard. The boy's sister, aged twelve years, on seeing her brother's corpse, fell dead. The father became a raving maniac.

THE NORTHWEST WAR.

The Globe Correspondent Turned Out of the Camp.

TORONTO, Ont., May 4.—The Globe correspondent has been expelled from General Middleton's camp. The Globe says, in effect, that he was expelled because he represented that paper, and the correspondent was at the instigation of the government. The correspondent also represented the Winnipeg Free Press.